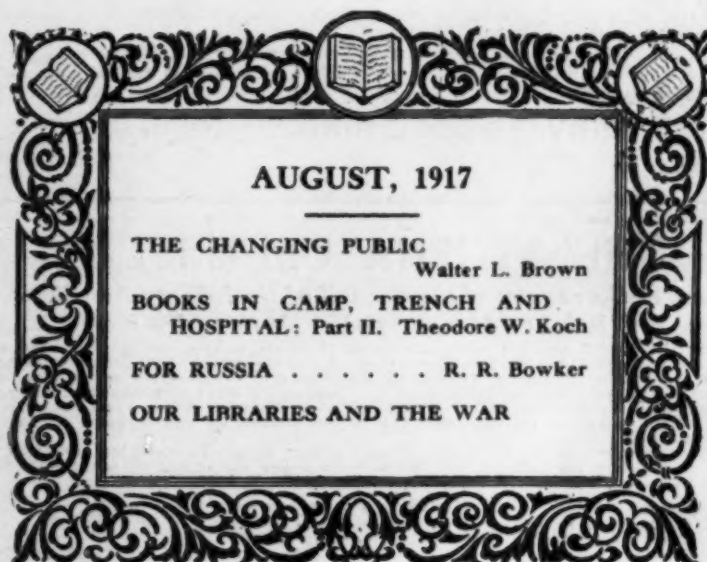


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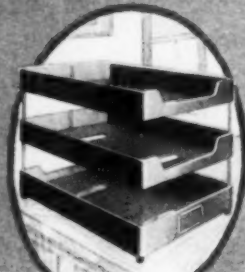
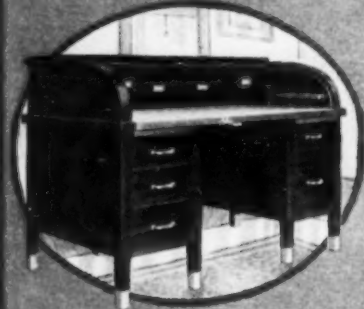
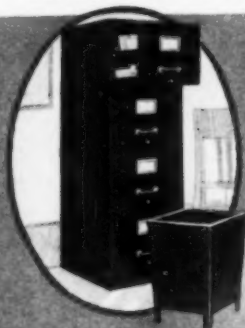
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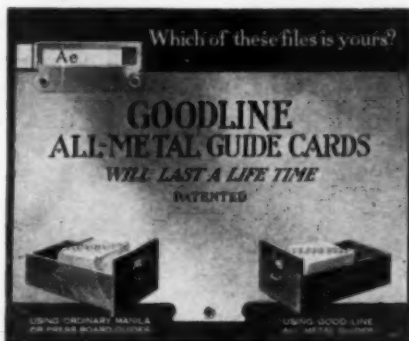
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*President-elect of the American Library Association, 1917-18, and State Librarian of Pennsylvania*

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 42

AUGUST, 1917

No. 8

THE Louisville Conference of 1917 proved unexpectedly successful, for it was at one time feared that war conditions would bring the attendance to the "irreducible minimum." On the contrary, the attendance was large, including half a hundred Southern librarians, outside Louisville, and the war stimulated, and made more evident than ever, the library spirit. In fact, attention was concentrated upon the war, and the desire to make the library profession an integral factor in its large success. The report of Dr. Putnam's committee inspired enthusiasm and large response, and the new committee on war service set itself at once to shaping one of the most thoroly organized and co-ordinated auxiliaries that will be at the service of the Government. It was at once recognized that reading for the soldiers would enliven and uplift many a weary hour, would help many men to studies which would better their future usefulness, and would attract to the solace and stimulus of books a large body of readers who would after the war become part of the library constituency. In this work the entire library profession will, we are sure, heartily and enthusiastically co-operate, under the direction of the able and industrious committee of which State Librarian Wyer is the energetic chairman.

NEXT to the report and the activities of the war committees, the report as to importations attracted most attention, especially on the part of the larger libraries, which import a considerable number of books. The situation has been much improved by the release of books detained in Rotterdam or in London, some of which have already safely reached this country, and will later reach their ultimate destination in libraries. But it must

be recognized that with the entrance of the United States into the war, we have practically severed indirect as well as direct relations with Germany and her allies, so that adequate representation of Teutonic books and periodicals in our libraries can no longer be hoped for until after the close of the war. We may well hope that this may come the sooner because of the participation of the United States in the cause of democracy against autocracy. When the war is over, one of the most important pieces of work before the country, will be an organized endeavor on the part of libraries to make good the gaps on their shelves in the German alcoves, and in the series of German periodicals, many of which have, however, definitely suspended publication in their home country.

IN the trustees section, which held an unusually good meeting, attention was concentrated chiefly on the Carnegie contracts and derelictions in the maintenance provision, and after that on civil service relations. Professor Johnston's paper on the latter subject resulted in the appointment of a committee from the Council to confer with the national civil service authorities, so that this mooted and vexing question may be treated from the broader rather than from the local point of view. The fact that a number of communities in receiving Carnegie grants for library buildings had not fulfilled the maintenance condition, was made the subject of extended discussion. In six states the dereliction had been so serious that the Carnegie Corporation had felt disposed to decline further grants until public opinion in those states should be brought to bear upon the delinquent com-

munities. It was generally agreed that an awakened public opinion was the one remedy for the dereliction, and there was general concurrence that the library commissions, state associations and other state authorities should do their best in this direction. It was found that many of the derelictions had been remedied, and a supplementary investigation will, doubtless, reduce the seemingly large percentage to a creditably small proportion. Indiana has the credit of being the banner state, both in the number of Carnegie libraries and in the fact that there is not a single dereliction, while California is a close second. It is earnestly to be hoped that library benefactions may not be discouraged by the failure of local public opinion to appreciate Carnegie grants.

THE sessions of the Special Libraries Association were well attended and fruitful. The business library has evidently come to stay, and the extension of such libraries will be one of the most striking developments in the next score of years. The two representatives of the Government who were good enough to attend and read papers, showed how much had been done in a like direction, of informing the business public as to business opportunities and methods at home and abroad. They furnished excellent examples of the practicability and usefulness of "sponsors for knowledge," and it may be added that Mr. Lee's plan was again taken up by the Council, and provision made for putting the scheme in working operation. Among the most interesting features of the conference, interesting alike to the members in general and to the business librarians in particular, were the exhibit of business books prepared by the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World and loaned for the A. L. A. conference, and the remarkable presentation of trade journals, some twelve or thirteen hundred, gathered by Miss Hasse of the New York Public Library.

THE paper on Russia, as reshaped from stenographer's notes of an extemporaneous talk, with the addition of an historical summary, is printed by request. The presentation of papers or talks on non-library topics is not to be encouraged, but this paper possibly presents a suggestion to librarians as to how they may briefly inform themselves on topics of the day which come directly into library relationship. The *National Geographic Magazine* has been especially successful in publishing compact articles on the several nations, particularly those concerned in the war, and on like specific topics, which are worthy the careful study of librarians, that they may be the better informed to inform inquirers and make selection of books for them.

WITH the death of William I. Fletcher, there passed from the library profession an untiring and enthusiastic worker in the library field, who may well be regarded as an example to the younger men and women who have come to that calling in later days. It was pathetic that the end came to him just before the Louisville conference, for during his winter sojourn in the South he had cherished the hope that he might reach Louisville and be in touch, tho for the last time, with his fellow workers. That joy was denied to him, but his death in the week preceding the conference emphasized the affection in which he was held by the elder folk, and the inspiration his work and memory are to the younger people. His mastery of details and his persistent industry were little short of marvelous, and to him the late Dr. Poole owes in large measure the actual execution of the work associated with the elder name. The men and women of to-day who can succeed within their lifetime in doing half what Mr. Fletcher accomplished within the compass of his life, will have thoroly earned, when their time comes, the appreciation of the profession and the gratitude of the community.



## THE CHANGING PUBLIC

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS BY WALTER L. BROWN, *President of the American Library Association and Librarian, Buffalo Public Library*

THE history of library work in this country is one of continual advance since the first conference of the American Library Association. The place of the free public circulating library in this advance has been the central one, not only by reason of its extent, but also because its idea and purpose is a new force in public life. The character of its work has changed and is changing with new conditions which have resulted from the expansion of the field of public library activity and the founding of new libraries to meet special needs. The greatest problems of the free circulating libraries come from the change in their public rather than from need for new methods of administration.

The American Library Association was peculiarly fortunate in its founders. It is most remarkable that there was so much genius for detail in that body of pioneers of library co-operation. It was a scholarly body, hence its clear vision of the future wide use of books and its ability to lay the foundation of the structure of the public library as a civic institution is easily understood. Its skill in designing and so far perfecting the methods of conducting this new work of its dreams is more surprising.

The development of library methods is not unlike that of the designing of the printed book, which has been described as having been "mature at birth." There has been little change in the ways of doing library work since the early years of the association. Most of the contributions of later years have but filled in the outlines which were drawn at that time, to meet the requirements of the larger work, just as the schemes of classification devised at the same period have been elaborated to meet the need of a much greater number of books and subject headings. It is difficult, without a thorough review, to realize how large a part of our

professional knowledge we owe to the early conferences.

The American Library Association brought together for the first time the library people of the country, who came mostly from university and reference libraries, some from society libraries and others from the few public libraries of that time; who had, as individuals, worked upon many of the same problems and now found opportunity to compare experiences and to discuss questions of method. The early conferences were extremely effective. Classification, cataloging, arrangement, housing and storage of books, standards of materials and furniture, the training of library workers, the freedom and restrictions of the use of libraries, the formation of public opinion as to the place of the library in education and in the social life of the community—all of these and many more questions of policy and method were discussed under the new-found stimulus of co-operation.

The thoroughness of the early conferences in the discussion of these matters and the early standardization of details have had much to do with the rapid expansion of library work, the extent of which is shown by the growth of the American Library Association from its small beginnings to its present membership and its diversified interests. The original membership of the association was made up, with a few famous exceptions, from small libraries. The users of the libraries were from limited small groups of people having tastes and needs more or less analogous. This was almost as true of the few public libraries of that time as it was of the university and subscription libraries.

The new enthusiasm aroused by the conferences awakened librarians to tremendous possibilities in the general use of books, and aroused in them an ambition to have as many as possible of the

people of their communities counted among their readers, aiming from the first to supply "the best reading for the largest number at the least cost." The libraries became more and more of a social force, the value of their books being measured not so much by their numbers or by their rarity as by the service they might render to the community in which they are placed.

In the development of the public library from the small collection of books in care of a very small staff, offering something to read to a very few people, to the large systems of to-day, with their many departments and many libraries to meet the complex needs of the many-sided life of our big cities, is the evidence of a new public and new problems calling for special work by the public library and for special training for its workers.

A large part of library training is at present given to matters which do not touch the most important work of the public library. Necessary as is the fascinating study of methods, the perfecting of classification and the making of catalogs, this is, after all, only a preparation for the making of the tools, only smoothing the way for doing public library work, rather than training for the real work itself. The average reader using the public library has no interest whatever in library technique, and measures the excellence of the library only by the simplicity and quickness of its service in supplying his need.

The most important training, so far as the public library service is concerned, is that which contributes toward an understanding of the things of the spirit and of the activities of the world, a knowledge of the past, a knowledge of books, and above all a knowledge of and a liking for people. These, together with the ability to know people in their varied life and interests and to be able to help them, with broad sympathy, to choose the right book at the right time, are qualifications desired for a large part of the public library.

The larger part of the work of the public library of to-day is work with the

many as contrasted with its earlier work with the few. The original small group of library borrowers was probably of the more intellectual members of the community. Altho the public library of the present does not neglect the interests of the scholar, and, because of the system of inter-library loans, it is better able than ever to serve him, yet its emphasis has changed as the circle of its influence has been drawn larger and larger, bringing within its influence more and more of the less educated and less trained. The public library is thus becoming, year after year, the elementary, the secondary, and the part-time school, rather than the university of the people, as it used to be called. What the library offers must serve as the nearest approach to formal education that the larger proportion of the people who have had but a few years of school can ever hope to have, yet we must admit that in large measure any real training by the use of books our readers may receive is, for the most part, a matter of chance.

In his "Manual of drawing," W. W. Rawson says: "Throughout the course, I have taken it for granted that drawing is not studied in the elementary schools primarily as art, any more than reading, writing and composition are studied primarily as literature. We are not in the habit of supposing, when teaching a child through verbal means to think logically and express himself clearly, that we design him to be a novelist."

Something akin to this is the service of the public library to large numbers of its present public who, whatever their years, are elementary readers. Very many of them have a realization of an ill-defined need—a need to know, a need to do, a longing for some foundation for hope, some expectation of satisfaction. They use books, when they wake up to the possibility of help from them, as a means toward more abundant life—more intelligent, more efficient, more powerful, more satisfying. Life and growth are the objects of their search, not the study of literature, not the appreciation of the beauty or perfection of the medium thru which

they satisfy the need of definite knowledge and the indefinite hunger for a wider outlook and for the foundation for a more vivid hope. The very absence of the literary touch is sometimes an advantage in a book to be used with such elementary readers.

Different libraries at work to-day could be used as a graphic exhibit of the interesting development of the public library in all its stages, from its simple beginnings to the largest library systems. In most places, whether town, city or county, the public library is at the beginning not only wholly in one building, but it is without any division of its borrowers. Its organization into departments for administrative purposes comes with its increase of use. One group after another is given special attention by being provided with a separate collection of books in a department under the care of an expert attendant or staff. The children's room is followed by the technical room, the art and music room, the civic room, and others organized to meet the special needs of the community. In time the library discovers that many possible readers, unconscious of the help which it offers, are really waiting to have the library brought to them, and library extension work is commenced. Library stations, depositories and branch libraries are opened, while traveling libraries are sent to readers in schools, shops and club, and book wagons and parcel post bring many more individuals within touch of the public library.

In some cities the work of the public library has been so completely organized that every section is within easy reach of some agency of distribution. Even where this is accomplished, the use of the book continues to increase and the possibilities of more intensive work are still far from being realized.

Of late years there has come a new development which will not be without direct effect upon the work of the public library. We are witnessing the formation of new libraries, some possibly for the present merely as departments of older ones, but many of them entirely independent

of the public library. We have libraries of civics, libraries of legislative reference, thoroly organized school libraries, special libraries in many large industrial plants and corporation offices, and libraries in business and professional clubs, many of them in charge of librarians trained for their special field. The public library has no feeling of rivalry or jealousy toward these independent libraries for special needs, but rather does it feel a sense of relief to have certain groups of readers better cared for and, at the same time, to have made available more time and means to broaden the usefulness of the public library for the less specialized readers, thus bringing more of its resources to the service of its primary function—that of making better and more intelligent citizens, of raising the average of citizenship, and the Americanization of new Americans.

Looking toward the more elementary work required by the larger part of its recruits gives to the free public library its widest vision for the future. It is far from having yet measured its possibilities for usefulness, for the extent of its influence reaches far into an undiscovered country which is very alluring.

In addition to what the public library has been able to do to help the specific work of the school, it has found in the school one of the best and most fertile opportunities for creating a love of good reading. It should be remembered, however, that, while the work of the library goes on in the school from year to year, the average individual child is under the school's influence a very brief period, after which the children become a part of the general public. To what extent the public library retains these former school children as library readers it is not possible for us to say. We do know that an ever increasing number of them are finding after a few years that the brevity of their school period has proved a handicap in doing their work in the world and that they are eager to gain further training.

Nearly every one of our cities has a few hundred, some many thousands, of people under an even greater handicap

than the limited time pupils of our day schools, because they are without the language of the country. We know the children of these people, with their eagerness for information concerning America and their quickness in picking up American ways, but comparatively few of the elders of these new Americans are as yet in touch with the public library. The reason for this may be because of their hesitation to enter a formal building doubtful of what their reception may be, rather than from any lack of appreciation of what the public library has to offer them.

A certain public library issued, a few weeks ago, a special invitation to the pupils of the English classes of the night schools to attend an evening reception. In preparation for this evening the pupils were told about the public library, what it was and what they could find there, and were taught certain English phrases to facilitate their asking questions and making their needs known.

As the acceptance of the public library invitation was optional, there was much speculation as to the number of these pupils who would be enough interested to expend an evening and carfare for the purpose. The Supervisor of Night Schools estimated five hundred, while the librarian hoped that two hundred and fifty could be induced to come. The fact was that more than one thousand men and women, representing many nationalities, visited the library building that night and evinced the greatest interest in the library and what it had to offer them as an educational institution. It was a revelation of a large section of the public which, thru lack of some point of contact, was not getting the service which the public library should render.

Many opportunities of informal education are now being offered to grown people and a natural question arises as to what extent they are finding any association with the public library in these substitutes for formal schools.

It would seem as tho the public library had a duty fully as important, probably more important, toward the many out of

school, who are seeking information, as the duty, fully recognized, which it renders to those still under educational guidance.

In the phrase "informal education" is included all the means of more or less systematic education other than the schools, such as the various industrial training classes in manufacturing plants, corporation schools, reading courses offered by the Chautauquas and similar institutions, movements like that of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the study work of business, social and trade clubs, lecture courses available to the public, university extension work, and the educational possibilities of art galleries, museums, public concerts, parks and other municipal activities.

Some of these educational efforts do have close co-operation with the public library, but there are others which have very little or none at all. The public library might, for its own part, however, not only be familiar with all the educational agencies in its community, and what they offer, but might easily become a valuable supplementary factor in all such work, and might, at the same time, bring to the pupils an acquaintance with the opportunities offered by the library itself.

The students connected with such groups are, however, but tens of the hundreds and the thousands of readers who are finding their way among our books.

Should the library assume any further responsibility toward aimless general readers? Library policy has provided them with open shelves upon which the books are grouped by subject, it makes small attractive collections of books upon subjects of special or passing interest, it provides printed lists of annotated titles to induce the readers to select the better books and encourages in every way the use of good books—but is it neglecting an opportunity to help the individual? Every public library can furnish illustrations of certain borrowers who have developed and advanced under the sympathetic guidance of some library friend, and these borrowers are perhaps but representatives from a large class which might be helped

if a way could be found to offer something more in the way of individual suggestion, if not individual training.

Without formalizing in any way the work of the public library, without its becoming less broad in its sympathies, it may find it possible to arrange courses of reading with guidance which would attract some of its many desultory readers. In some departments, at least, there would be little difficulty in finding the right people to co-operate with the library in this kind of work.

A trained technical or vocational teacher would be of considerable value in the library to help with personal counsel and advice in their difficulties many of those who are using books more or less blindly in the continuation of their elementary technical study in connection with their work, and to arrange and supervise reading courses for the workers in various trades, arts and occupations.

It may sometime prove possible to have a teacher assigned by the school authorities for this duty, in the same manner as the library has often assigned an expert to help the library work in the schools.

A library reading course might well be arranged in academic studies, as well as

vocational, under volunteer inspectors or advisers. "To every workman there are eager apprentices who are hungry to know, not his way, but the way. Every workman who does the best he can has a store of value for the younger ones, who are drawn, they know not why, to the production he represents. . . . I would have my country call upon every man who shows vision or fineness in any work to serve for an hour or two each day . . . telling the mysteries of his daily work" (*Comfort*).

Is it not possible that the public library can use its wonderful medium as a link between those eager to learn and the skillful, intelligent workers who know?

In the continued expansion of the work of the free public circulating library into that "untraveled world whose margin fades forever and forever," may it not go much further than it has yet gone towards supplying a need constantly apparent of many of our untrained readers? May it not think more seriously, broadly and sympathetically of responding to the definite needs of the individual, and make quantity in the circulation of books secondary to nourishing the more abundant life?

## BOOKS IN CAMP, TRENCH AND HOSPITAL

By THEODORE WESLEY KOCH, *Chief of the Order Division, Library of Congress*

### PART II (Conclusion)

In a letter written to Mr. Koch early in June, and used as an introduction to the reading of this paper at Louisville, Dr. Henry Van Dyke heartily endorsed the work of the English organizations in supplying reading matter to the men in army and navy, and emphasized the necessity of keeping up the morale of the men thru such uplifting influences as books and music. Dr. Van Dyke wrote:

"I have read with much care and interest your typewritten statement in regard to 'Books in camp, trench and hospital.' It needs no introduction. All the arguments for giving a supply of good reading to soldiers as a part of the spiritual munitions

of war are lucidly and strongly put in your paper. One thing this war has certainly taught the world, and that is that victory does not depend solely upon 'big battalions,' but upon large and strong and brave hearts and minds in the battalions. The morale of the army is the hidden force which uses the weapons of war to the best advantage, and nothing is more important in keeping up this morale than a supply of really good reading for the men in their hours of enforced inactivity, whether they are in campaign preparing for the battle, or in the trench waiting to renew the battle again, or in hospital wounded and trying to regain strength of body and mind to go back to



the battle for which they have been enlisted. Human fellowship, good books, and music are three of the best medicines and tonics in the world. I believe these things very thoroly, and you can use this expression of belief in any way which may seem to you helpful. I should like to do all that I can do for the good cause."

\* \* \* \* \*

### 3. THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

"Until the beginning of the war," writes F. A. McKenzie in the *London Daily Mail*, "the average citizen regarded the Y. M. C. A. as a somewhat milk-and-waterish organization, run by elderly men, to preach to youth. This view was exceedingly unfair, but it is true that the Y. M. C. A. never had its full chance here until the war came. Then it seized its opportunity. It does not do much preaching nowadays. It is too busy serving."\* The organization has emerged from a position of comparative obscurity into one of national prominence. Lord Derby has spoken of the Y. M. C. A. as "invaluable in peace time and indispensable in war time." Ever since the war broke out it has sent a constant stream of books and magazines to its huts at home and overseas. Hundreds of thousands have gone. For nearly two years the Y. M. C. A. made its appeal thru the Camps Library; but the demand for reading matter increased so enormously that no single organization could cope with it, and the Y. M. C. A. agreed to enter upon a book campaign of its own. The ground floor of "Triangle House," the new Y. M. C. A. trading and transport headquarters, has been devoted to the purpose. A strong staff of voluntary women workers has been recruited by Mrs. Douglas Gordon, the honorary librarian, and the ladies have already shown what they can do in the matter of sorting, packing and despatching books. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Rhys energetically or-

ganized local "book-days" in London. Two days in Hampstead alone yielded thousands of volumes. But the great necessity was that a never-ceasing supply of books and magazines from all quarters should be left at, forwarded prepaid or sent by post to Triangle House, Tottenham Court Road, or at any of the Y. M. C. A. Bureaus in London.

Book-teas or book-receptions, to which each visitor brings one or more volumes, prove very fruitful. In certain parts of the country, Y. M. C. A. book-days have been held, when by the aid of Boy Scouts, or a collection taken on the tramways, thousands of volumes have been secured for local huts. It was suggested that this kind of thing might be undertaken in dozens of towns for the larger purpose of sending books overseas, not only to France, but to Egypt, Mesopotamia, British East Africa, Salonika and Malta. Books are sent to the huts, of course, but they are valued even more in the dug-outs along the actual trenches, or when given to men just starting on a tedious thirty-hour railway journey from the base to the front. For such purposes pocket editions are highly prized.

The general libraries are intended to contain the best stories, poetry, travel, biography and essays, both classical and modern. Educational books are needed in every hut where lectures and classes are being carried on. A good devotional library is wanted for every Quiet Room—the writings of men like Augustine, à Kempis, Bunyan, Robertson, or Spurgeon, and the outstanding books of the last ten years on religion. It has been suggested that various church organizations make up libraries of this kind of literature and thus perform a practical service to the men of the Army.

In the field of educational books, the Y. M. C. A. has taken over the work hitherto carried on by the Fighting Forces Book Council, which was constituted for the special task of providing literature of a more solid and educational value for men of the forces. The authorities feel that they need large numbers, not so much of school books or text books, as of

\* What the organization is doing for the soldiers in various ways is told by J. E. Hodder Williams, in his new book, "One young man; the simple and true story of a clerk who enlisted in 1914, who fought on the Western Front for nearly two years, was severely wounded at the battle of the Somme, and is now on his way back to his desk." (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1917.)

brightly written, reliable modern monographs like those in the "Home University Library" and Jack's series of "People's Books," so that the men can follow up the lectures that they have heard. Volumes of the "Everyman's Library," or of Nelson's reprints have been found well suited to the needs. The lectures given in the huts have greatly stimulated the book hunger in the men, and their interest in the history of "Old Blighty."

An officer commanding a military school of instruction in France recently wrote in to Headquarters, begging for a library. He sent a list of the kind of books which he was desirous of putting at the disposal of the cadets during the first stage of their education at his school. "I hope from all this," said he, "you may be able to gather the type of book we should like—authoritative, but not too long or too heavy for minds dulled to study by trench life."

Money sent by friends can be spent by the authorities to the best advantage, as special arrangements have been made with the publishers and with the great firms that run railway bookstalls and circulating libraries. One of these firms supplies second-hand copies of the standard novels in good editions, at the rate of six shillings per dozen.

Appeals are being sent out from the National Headquarters at the Central Y. M. C. A. in Tottenham Court Road, London, for books and magazines, thousands of which are needed every week for the soldiers in camp and "up-the-line." The public helped well at first, but then the supply dropped down sadly. In consequence notices were sent out in February, 1917, calling special attention to the need for small pocket editions of novels—the sevenpenny and shilling size; good novels by standard authors; books of history, biography and travel; manuals of science; religious books; illustrated magazines; really good literature of all kinds, but not large or heavy books, and no old out-of-date ones. People were urged to give something that they themselves really cared for. They were notified by circular that the Y. M. C. A. book collector would

call shortly. "We trust that you will spare half a dozen or more of your favorite authors," said the president of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee. "You will never regret this small sacrifice for our men serving their country."

Placards were distributed reading: "Mobilize your books. Leave your favorite books, novels, war-books, current magazines, at the nearest Y. M. C. A. depot, or send them to the Book Bureau, 144, Tottenham Court Road. They are urgently needed for our soldiers abroad, at the base, and in the trenches."

Mr. A. St. John Adcock, the well-known novelist and journalist, has described a visit he made to the Y. M. C. A. huts in France and in Flanders. "Wherever the troops go," said he, "the huts of the Y. M. C. A. spring up in the midst of them; or if you notice no huts it is because you are in the danger zone, and the Y. M. C. A. is carrying on its beneficent business as usual in dim cellars under shattered houses or in convenient dug-outs among the trenches. . . . There is always a library in the Y. M. C. A. huts when their arrangements are completed. Sometimes it is in a small separate room; usually it is on half a dozen or more shelves in a corner, and, perhaps because books happen to be my own principal form of enjoyment, I always think it adds just the last touch of homeliness to the hut. And you may depend that thousands of the soldiers think so, too. For one has to remember that our armies to-day are like no armies that ever went out to battle for us before. Most of our soldiers in the Napoleonic wars, even in the Crimean War, did not require books, because they couldn't read; but the British, Canadian, Australasian and South African troops on service the world over are largely made up of men who were part of what we call the reading public at home, and if books were their friends in peace time they are even greater friends to them now, especially when they have to make long waits in Base camps, far behind the trenches, and have more than plenty of leisure on their hands." Or, as Mr. Charles T. Bateman put it: "The

private of to-day is not an ignorant yokel who has taken the shilling to escape some trouble."

Mr. Adcock says that before he made this visit to the front, he had, and he knew others who had, letters from several soldiers asking for books of recitations suitable for camp concerts. Some wrote for certain poets and essayists; while two inquired definitely for text books in chemistry and biology. In the camps, Mr. Adcock naturally found that the chief demand was for fiction, but there were many men who had preferences for biography, essays, poetry, and for all manner of histories. One man who was reading Macaulay's History regretted that there was only an odd first volume in the library, and he was anxious to get hold of the second. A sergeant ran off a score of titles of novels and memoirs he had recently read, and he was now tackling Boswell. He was anxious to know if Mr. Adcock could send him half a dozen copies of Omar Khayyam, which he would like to give to some of his men as Christmas presents. There were several Dickens enthusiasts in the camp. One who knew nothing of him before he went out, except the "Tale of Two Cities," had, since he had been in France, borrowed and read "David Copperfield" and "Great Expectations," and was now deep in "Our Mutual Friend." "He spoke of these stories," says Mr. Adcock, "as delightedly as a man might talk of the wonders of a newly-discovered world, and it made me sorry that those who had given these books for his use could never quite know how much they had given."

Sometimes the men just take the books to read in the reading room, but often they prefer to take them to their barracks, in which case they leave a small deposit until the book is returned. The men feel that if they had twice as many books as at present they should not have enough. They especially want more books of the better kind. They could use any amount of fiction by Kipling, Wells, Bennett, Ian Hay, Barrie, Doyle, Hall Caine, Stevenson, Jacobs—there's a public for

them all, while Dickens, Scott and the older novelists are wonderfully popular. Properly prepared scrap-books have proved invaluable. There is also a surprising number of more serious readers who ask for Carlyle, Emerson, Greene, Lamb, Ruskin, Shakespeare, Tennyson—books which frequently cannot be supplied.

"I overtook a smart young soldier one afternoon on the fringe of one of the base camps," writes Mr. Adcock. "He limped slightly, and as we walked together I noticed a copy of Browning sticking out of his breast pocket, and remarked upon it. It seemed he had been for three weeks in the convalescent part of the camp with a badly sprained ankle, and had profited by that leisure to read for the first time the whole of Keats and Wordsworth, and was just beginning Browning. He came from Manchester and was, in civil life, a musician. 'But,' he laughed, 'you can't bring a 'cello with you on active service, so I have fallen back more on reading. I was always fond of it, but I've read more in the ten months I have been here than in any ten months at home.' He drew the Browning from his pocket, and I noticed the Y. M. C. A. stamp on it. 'Yes,' he said, 'they've got some fine little libraries in the huts. They are a godsend to the chaps here. But I haven't been able to come across a Shelley or a Francis Thompson yet. I would like to read Thompson.'"

Of the elderly volunteer workers who had given not only their time but also their automobiles to the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Adcock saw three who had sons up in the trenches, and two who had sons lying in the soldiers' cemeteries behind the lines. "It is not possible for all of us to do as much as that," said he. "Most of us have neither time nor cars to give; but it is possible for all of us to do something to lighten the lives of our fighting men, and since I have seen what pleasure and solace they get from them, I know that even if we give nothing but books we have given infinitely more than our money could buy."

"The problem of dealing with condi-

tions, at such a time, and under existing circumstances, at the rest camps, has always been a most difficult one," wrote General French from Headquarters, "but the erection of huts by the Young Men's Christian Association has made this far easier. The extra comfort thereby afforded to the men, and the opportunities for reading and writing, have been of incalculable service." The providing of free stationery in all its buildings, at an outlay averaging £1000 per week, has been a beneficent and highly salutary phase of the Y. M. C. A. work. The expense is justified, as the letters he writes mean everything to the soldier and his friends. They not only help to keep him straight, but also preserve the happy relationship between the sender and the receiver. Millions of letters have been written on this Y. M. C. A. paper, and the recipients have felt reassured because they realized that there was someone looking after their boys. Roman Catholics and Jews have written grateful letters to Headquarters because their friends had received a welcome at the writing tables without any question of creed being raised. In view of all that this organization is doing at the front, it is no wonder that the grateful soldiers interpret the ever-welcome Y. M. C. A. sign as meaning "You Make Christianity Attractive."

#### 4. BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR BOOK SCHEME (EDUCATIONAL)

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, three Englishmen, held captive in the makeshift camp formed out of the buildings attached to the race-course at Ruhleben, in the neighborhood of Berlin, sent identical letters to three friends in Great Britain (of whom one was Mr. Alfred T. Davies, C.B., permanent Secretary of the Welsh Department of the Board of Education) asking that serious books be sent them for purposes of study. This request led Mr. Davies to organize a system of book supply for British prisoners of war interned in Germany. The appeal which he sent out met with a liberal response, but as the station in life of the men interned varied from that of a university professor

to that of a jockey, it required some work to find books suited to the different tastes and capacities. The Camp Education Department was organized, and an appeal to the public for offers of new or second-hand books was sanctioned by the President of the Board of Education. Immediately there was a generous response. Within the first year about 9000 educational books were forwarded to Ruhleben. The 200 lecturers and their pupils, gathered from the 4000 civilians interned there, now have an excellent library to draw from. The Foreign Office then approved steps taken to extend to prisoners in other camps the advantages which have proved so helpful in Ruhleben, and inquiries conducted thru the British Legations at The Hague, Copenhagen and Berne, and thru the United States Embassies at Berlin, Vienna, Sofia and Constantinople, resulted in applications being received from various camps in Holland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Bulgaria and Switzerland. These requests have all been met from supplies gathered at the Board of Education headquarters. The wants of prisoners can be nearly always supplied if their relatives will communicate with Mr. Davies at the Board of Education Offices, Whitehall. Among the subjects on which books have been specially requested are agriculture, art (including oil and watercolor painting, pastel, drawing and perspective, printing and design, lettering, etc.); architecture; atlases; aviation; biography; Celtic (Gaelic and Welsh); commerce, finance and banking; dictionaries and grammars (English and foreign, especially Italian, Spanish and Russian); encyclopaedias; engineering in its numerous branches; forestry; handicrafts; Hindustani; music of various kinds; natural history; navigation; Russian literature; trades; telegraphy and telephony; travel. This book scheme does not overlap the work of any other war organization. "It will be a matter of surprise to many," says Mr. Davies, "to learn that, for over a year and a half, some 200 lecturers and teachers and 1500 students, organized in nine different departments of study (the arts, languages, sciences, navigation, engineering, music, etc.)



have been busily at work in the Camp, and that there is perhaps as much solid work going on among these civilian victims of the Great War as can be claimed to-day by any University in the British Empire."

The educational work of the Camp is suited to meet the requirements of three classes of men: 1. Those whose internment has interrupted their preparations for such examinations as the London matriculation, the various university degrees, or the Board of Trade nautical examinations; 2. Those who already had entered upon a commercial or professional career; 3. Those who are pursuing some form of learning for learning's sake. An interesting development has been formulated by which interned men who attend classes may secure under certain conditions a recognition of their work when they return home. The Board of Trade, which has welcomed the idea with enthusiasm, is prepared, in calculating the period of qualifying service required before a certificate of competency can be obtained, to take into account the evidence of study during internment submitted to them on a special form. This record form has been drawn up for use in the camps, after consultation with various examining and professional bodies, for the purpose of obtaining and preserving authenticated details of the courses of study pursued by any student in a camp. It is hoped that this record may be of material benefit to the men when the time comes for them to resume their interrupted careers. Thus a man who wants to become a master, mate, first or second engineer in the mercantile marine, skipper or second hand of a fishing vessel, and is willing to devote a few hours a

day to regular study in a camp where there is systematic instruction in navigation and seamanship, can have this work counted towards his certificate.

The Ruhleben Camp started a library of its own on Nov. 14, 1914, with 83 books, received from the American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, and Mr. Trink.\* Books were also received from the Seamen's Mission at Hamburg and from Mudie's Library. By July, 1915, there were 2000 English and American magazines, 300 German books and 130 French books. On the average 250 books a day were taken out. As they had a printer in camp, they decided to print a catalog. The demands that come in now at the enlarged library are varied and curious, but nearly all can be supplied from the shelves. Books in fourteen languages have been asked for and supplied. Dictionaries and books on electricity and engineering are constantly in demand. One man asks for a book on tropical agriculture; another wants a manual on cotton spinning, while a third man needs Schlumberger's "Siège de Constantinople." Another writes for, and receives thru the generosity of the publisher, a beautiful work on the "Sculptured tombs of Rome," a subject on which he is planning to make a personal contribution after his release. Some R. N. V. R. men at Doeberitz sent in a comprehensive request for "The Agricultural Holding Act, a Motor Manual, Practical Navigation, Bee-keeping and Furniture (periods and styles)."

"We are working in stone-quarries with some Frenchmen," writes a private, "and should like to be able to talk to them more." "I can speak Russian pretty fair, but not in their grammar," writes a Jack Tar. A certified teacher writes: "No one knows better than I myself how I am deteriorating," and he asks for and receives books on Educational Psychology, so as to catch up again with the trend of thought in his profession. The aim of the organization is to provide every prisoner with exactly the book or books he may desire or need, on any subject or in any language. "No dumping allowed," is a rule which is applied alike to donors and recipients," says

\* "Books, brochures and maps were procurable through the Camp Bookseller (Mr. F. L. Musset); and on the walls of many a horac-box or in the passage of the stables were pasted large maps of the various theatres of war, upon which the course of operations was followed from day to day. Many men also cut out of their papers the small maps illustrating particular campaigns and preserved them for future reference. As these various publications had to be ordered through the Camp Bookseller and passed through the hands of the military authorities, the latter were able to prevent the entry of any printed matter that was considered dangerous."—Israel Cohen, "The Ruhleben prison camp: a record of nineteen months' internment." 1917, p. 212.



Mr. Davies. "Feed us with books," is the appeal, but send us first a list of books with their titles and their dates of publication so that we may mark those that are likely to be of use. If we did not protect ourselves in this way we would have people who wanted to clear out their libraries and rid themselves of old novels and old school books by dumping them on us. As it is we get, and we hope to get, until our prisoners are free, a constant supply of useful historical, technical, geographical and other books, all of them in good condition and many quite new. In each of them we put a book-plate saying that the book is supplied by X (giving the donor's name) thru the agency of the Board of Education."

One prisoner, desperate with his weary months of captivity, wrote: "I shall go mad unless I get something to read," and his case is typical of many others. In support of Mr. Davies' call for either money or books, a correspondent wrote to the *London Times* an appeal on behalf of the British prisoners of war. "You have fed, you are feeding their bodies," said he. "To the prisoners in Germany you are sending bread, which they badly need, as well as sardines and hams and jams and toothpowder and monthly magazines and other luxuries of life which they keenly appreciate. But prisoners cannot live by bread alone, and not even a pot of marmalade or a thrilling story by X or Y can fill the void. They want food for the mind as well as for the stomach and the imagination, and, unless their minds are to decay, they must have it. . . . The months or years of internment need not be waste time. The calamity may even be turned to good account (as other calamities incident to warfare are being every day) thanks to the scheme which enables enforced leisure to be filled with profitable study. . . . It is not only a question of providing the excellent cure for boredom known as 'getting your teeth' into a course of study. It is more even than enabling the younger prisoners to continue their education and keep up in the race with their more fortunate coevals. The iron has entered into the soul of many, or

most, of these men. To provide them with the means of hard work for the mind may be to do more than enable them to win some profit out of calamity. It may be to affect their whole attitude to life, the future tone and temper of their minds and spirits. It may be to bring them back to us full of vitality and gladness, not embittered and despairing; to save for cheerfulness and happy, hopeful work in the world what else might have been irremediably lost. Of all the existing schemes for the relief of prisoners, military and civil, this is surely the most beneficent."

The best idea of the intellectual side of life at Ruhleben Camp can be had from reading the volume edited by Douglas Sladen: "In Ruhleben; letters from a prisoner to his mother" (London, Hurst & Blackett, 1917). Bishop Bury, who visited the camp officially, said that there was so much studying going on that he called it the University of Ruhleben. The writer of the letters is an anonymous young university undergraduate of the type responsible for the class-spirit of Ruhleben. On the second day in camp he was introduced into a little group which read Bergson's "Le rire" under the most extraordinary conditions. He taught an intermediate French class, the pupils ranging from a sailor to a graduate of Aberdeen University. He read Schiller's plays with a few comrades, and he himself worked thru the *Theaetetus* of Plato. He also helped a couple of men with some elementary Latin and was planning to take one of them in Greek.

The interned men publish a magazine *In Ruhleben Camp* in which are reflected the various currents of thought among the prisoners. One Philistine sneered about every one wanting to learn several languages at once. "I do not suppose," said he, "there is a single man in the camp who cannot ask you how you feel, how you felt yesterday, in half a dozen different languages, but I doubt if there are more than ten who can say what is wrong with them in three." The Debating Society discussed such subjects as "Resolved, that concentration camps are an essentially retrogressive feature of

warfare"; "That bachelors be taxed," (the meeting deciding wholeheartedly that bachelorhood was enough of a tax itself, since they had lived in an enforced state of bachelorhood from the opening of the Camp); "That the metric system be introduced into Great Britain," which fell thru because no speaker could be found to oppose it. Whitaker's Almanac gives 125 denominations and multiples of anything from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 112 which one is supposed to know something about if he wishes to keep in touch with the commerce of the world. The only man reputed to have mastered the English system lived to a great age and died just as he completed his knowledge.

The Committee in charge of the British Prisoners of War Book Scheme is considering a plan whereby released prisoners in poor circumstances, and especially those living in rural districts and remote parts of the British Isles, will be able to obtain the loan, for purposes of study, of books which they cannot afford to buy, and which they cannot borrow from a nearby public library. It is hoped that as an outcome of the committee's efforts a large lending library will be established for the benefit of the released British prisoners and victims of the war, operated possibly in connection with some already existing library as a center.

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The foregoing is an account of the principal channels thru which books are supplied to the troops, but books are also being printed for the fighting men and sent to them at the front by several religious denominations and Bible societies. The secretary of the Religious Tract Society informs me that their organization has supplied the troops with books in twenty-six languages. Thus, they printed selections from the Bible in Malagasi for the men called over by the French, and a book of prayers and songs in three languages for the colored laborers from South Africa. As an illustration of the educational work they have been able to do, mention may be made of a grant they gave a chaplain in the Navy who was reading Greek with a stoker on

his boat. At the outbreak of the war the stoker of to-day had been attending college with the idea of preparing himself for the non-conformist ministry. To a German prisoner of war in the Isle of Man the Tract Society had sent upon request some aids to the study of the New Testament.

Another British organization exists solely for the purpose of supplying books to the Russian prisoners of war in Germany. The story of what it has been able to accomplish has been more fully told by one of the leading spirits in all things connected with Russian literature in England—Dr. C. T. Hagberg Wright, librarian of the London Library—in a special article. In August, 1915, Dr. Wright called together a little committee of four to organize the work, and in October, 1916, the committee was enlarged to comply with government regulations, tho the work is carried on as before. Edmund Gosse is now chairman, C. J. Purnell, secretary; Dr. Wright, treasurer; and the other members Prof. P. Vinogradoff of Oxford, and two Russian ladies. Since the beginning of their activities the committee has sent 2164 parcels to the prisoners in 85 camps in Germany, each parcel weighing on an average  $10\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, and being shipped free of cost, following the regulations of the Hague convention. In general the prisoners desire books of instruction rather than light literature, and many of the educated Russians are teaching the unlettered peasant soldiers. Russian primers and school-books are among the best in the world for clearness and simplicity. The selection of books has not been confined to these, however, but has embraced, for the officers, every branch of knowledge. Scientific books and books on social questions are in great demand. Contributions of money have already amounted to £1365, of which £1025 came as a grant from the National Allied Relief Committee of America.

A bureau of information has been established by the Department of Fomento (Promotion) in the City of Mexico to furnish data to inquirers concerning the resources and industries of the republic.

## FOR RUSSIA

*A Talk at the Louisville Conference, by R. R. BOWKER*

At the opening session this Louisville conference had from Professor Shailer Mathews a vivid presentation of the national factors which enter into the world war. But he alluded only incidentally to Russia, the youngest of republics, but in a large sense the oldest of democracies. One of the good things that will come out of the great evil of the world war will be the opportunity for librarians everywhere to interest the public in the questions, national and international and human, which develop in this great contest. The historic psychology of Germany which has made this war possible, the study of the history and conditions of our nearer allies, are not more important than an understanding of Russia. Recent books on Russia are many, beyond enumeration here; but it is worth while to recall that Wallace's great work is the Bryce book on Russia, that a charming collection of Russian folk tales was made some years ago by Ralston, one of the best English authorities on Russia, and that there is a Baedeker for Russia, the only edition in English that of 1914. I shall try, partly from journeyings in Russia, to present a little sketch, which may be of interest and use to you, of what Russia is and means, before telling you a little of the wonderful possibilities of library development in Russia and asking you to authorize a message from this conference to our Russian brothers.

"The night is dark, brother," is the watchword which William Black, in his story of "Sunrise," gives as the password of the International Society, which he there pictures, and to that the countersign is, "And the dawn is near, brother." [It may interest those who read this vivid and remarkable novel to know that the chambers in which the hero lived, with their splendid view over the Thames and London, are those long occupied by William Black himself—by whose courtesy I used them while writing "London as a literary centre" for *Harper's Magazine*—in the

house next the Water Gate on Buckingham Street, Strand, which disputes with the house opposite the honor of housing Peter the Great while he was learning things in London. In this house, now alas replaced by an office building, Aunt Betsy Trotwood found the "genteel residence" for David Copperfield, and the chambers next Black's were the scene of that dinner to Steerforth, in which David had the unhappy experiences of his first cigar.] The night has indeed been dark in Russia, very dark, but it is permitted to us to see the dawn of liberty in a freed Russia.

Russia is a land of surprises and contradictions. The late Czar was the apostle of peace, who proposed the first Hague Conference of 1899, while he was taking from Finland her ancient liberties and making the emancipated serfs the slaves of a bureaucracy. We in America have come to appreciate more and more the heights reached in Russia by such novelists as Turgenev and Tolstoi and Dostoyevski, such musicians as Rubinstein and Tchaikovsky and Rimski-Korsakov, and such artists as Vereshchagin and his peers. The educated classes are amongst the most advanced and cosmopolitan people in the world. At the other extreme, I recall that when Mrs. Bowker and I were in Moscow, in 1914, we saw in the great square of the Kremlin a crowd of 5000 people crawling along on their knees to the body of a monk that had been brought to light after 300 years, a miracle of preservation, in the hope of kissing the toe of the deceased. To most of you the great contrast and surprise has been the birth of this new republic, bursting the iron shell of despotism as any live thing bursts its shell when the hour comes, and making its flight on the wings of national aspiration into the clear sky of liberty. Yet this you will find an evolution, a logical development from the far and near past.

The Eurasian plain which, broken by the Ural Mountains, stretches along the Arctic coast to the frozen marshes or *tundra* of

Siberia, forms in central and southern Russia, as in southern Siberia, the steppes or rolling table-lands, which are the real home of the Russian people. These steppes, stretching to the Urals, Caucasus and Carpathians, especially those of the "black earth," so fertile when watered, have interesting analogies with the prairies of our great West, stretching to the Rockies, and with the pampas of Argentina, stretching to the Andes. We in America are consuming close to our own supply of food, and in the future what America has been for the past fifty years, Argentina and Russia will be perhaps for the next hundred years, the great producers of surplus food for other countries; and by that same token Russia and Argentina are to be large purchasers of agricultural and other machinery which our experience here has developed. Russia has her great water system with the Volga and other chief rivers and connecting canals, as we have our Mississippi-Missouri, and Argentina her La Plata; and on the Volga there are palatial steamers plying between Nizhni-Novgorod and Kazan and Astrakhan comparable with ours on the Hudson and those between Buenos Aires and Montevideo. The great system of water transportation has perhaps impeded railway development in Russia—a lack which has greatly embarrassed her in the present war.

But there are two notable railway achievements in Russia—one the longest single railway system in the world, the Trans-Siberian from Moscow to Vladivostok on the Pacific, a nine-days journey of five thousand three hundred miles, in perhaps the most superbly equipped train in the world, the other the system partly of State and partly of private railways, taking you from the Baltic to the Black Sea, from Petrograd to Odessa, a journey in fifty hours of thirteen hundred miles. As you start south from Petrograd, you travel first over the straight line which the Czar is said to have ruled as the route to Moscow when the engineering doctors differed, so that you see from the main line no great towns, but only the branch lines to them. From "Mother Moscow" splendid and marvelous with its high-

walled Kremlin and its old and new universities, you travel to the ancient city of Kiev, also with its university and with its famous Lavra or monastery of cave cells, not far from which lived Tolstoi among his *moujik* friends. Finally you come, thru the grain fields of the steppes of Little Russia or the Ukraine, to wind-swept Odessa, which from its bluffs, looks down, as does Savannah, Cincinnati and Brooklyn Heights, on the great commercial docks where the fleets are taking the grain of Russia through the Black Sea, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles to the Mediterranean. On this journey you travel in spacious sleeping compartments, as wide as our railway carriages, with corridor alongside, for all Russian railways have the original broad gauge, long since abandoned by the Great Western and our Erie; and you stop for meals at large "help yourself" restaurants, illustrating the Russian cuisine, everywhere lavish, and in Petrograd perhaps the most varied and epicurean in the world.

Russia, comprising two-thirds of Europe, counts above a hundred and thirty millions—a third more than the United States; Siberia, as large as a Europe and a half, has eight millions more, nearly half of them immigrants from Russia. Imperial Russia dominates a sixth of the land, tho but a fourteenth of the population, of the world. It is a land of many tongues, some seventy languages or dialects in all, and the multiplicity of races and languages presents a problem which autocracy sought to solve by forcing the Russian language upon unwilling peoples, and which the new democracy should solve by the natural and peaceful methods which have made composite America a truly united people.

The Russian language is difficult and complicated, but a most flexible tool for expression and translation; adjectives are said to have theoretically no less than seventy-two inflections, to permit them to agree in number, gender, case, etc., and the verbs have but three tenses, innumerable "aspects" give them variety and accuracy. The church services are in old Slavic, not understood by the people. The Russian

alphabet, as promulgated by Peter the Great, is, of course, the Greek alphabet with mysterious additions to represent Russian groups of consonants and the lopped-off B, which is used simply as an *appendix verborum*, with little real significance. Transliteration is very puzzling, as one of the earliest A. L. A. committees found when it attempted a standard, and this accounts for the variant spelling and pronunciation in English of Russian names. I shall never forget the emotion which filled me years ago in Moscow when I read Thomas Smith, the name of our then consul, in Russian characters, and on our voyage in 1914 to Lebo by the "Russia," Mrs. Bowker was much troubled that all the life boats seemed to belong to another steamer, until she learned that "POCCIA" really spelled "Russia." Cultivated Russians are the most remarkable of linguists. Our friend, Madam Haffkin-Hamburger, of the new library school at Moscow, who speaks English with a fluency and rapidity excelled only by Melvil Dewey and Chancellor Vincent, told me that she spoke several languages "better than English," and more not so well.

The Russian language itself is spoken in its purity by the fifty-eight millions in Great or central Russia, including Moscow, with some variation by the six millions of White Russians, said to be named from their garb, to the south, and with distinctive modifications by the twenty-two millions of Little Russians or Ruthenians of the Ukraine or "borderland," who have, indeed, a distinctive literature and a national poet of their own. To the east of this great body of the Russian people are the Cossacks, and other Tartar or Mongol descendants. To the north the diminishing Lapps, and on the west a chain of small nationalities, which may become, with the close of the war, "buffer states" or federated parts of the great Russian Republic. These include three millions of Finns, speaking Finnish or Swedish; the Lithuanians and Letts, south of the Baltic, with Riga, an old Hanseatic city more German than Russian, as metropolis; Poland and the Ukraine, which like Finland and Poland cherishes national aspirations, and

now presses for national independence. The Jews of Russia have hitherto lived in the "pales" of the western border cities, and the avidity for education and the keen ability shown by the descendants of Russian immigrants here, and the remarkable culture of the upper classes of the Russian stock, give the best promise that with adequate education the inhabitants of Russia will be ready to face intelligently the problems of democracy.

Finland, "the land of a thousand lakes, in summer a land of charm and beauty, has a people who are the most literate in the world, for the Lutheran pastors, who are also the school teachers, admit to first communion only those who have learned to read and write. The Finns have a patriotism of their own, a music of their own, as heard in their stirring national airs and the "Finlandia" of Sibellius, and a literature of their own—and of this last librarians should know more. In the University of Finland, then at Abo, the ancient capital, there were, a century ago, three students who started the Finnish Society to cultivate national aspirations, much as three of us started the American Library Association. One of these was a Finnish statesman, for some years the leader of the liberal administration; another was Runeberg, the dramatic and popular poet of Finland. The third was Lönnrot, the son of a country doctor, who returned to the far north and gathered from the countryside, in the practice of his father's profession, the traditions which he wove into the great Finnish epic of "Kalevala" which was published in 1835, and in German translation suggested to our own Longfellow, in his *Wanderjahr*, the rhythm and some of the incidents and imagery of Hiawatha. These men fanned a patriotic spirit which flamed out when the Czar, as Grand-Duke of Finland, forswore his oath to protect the Constitution of Finland, and our own country has profited by the exodus of many of these sturdy and high-souled people, from whom in their western settlements come several periodicals in the Finnish tongue. Helsingfors, the tidy and beautiful little city which is the modern capital, now contains the ancient university,



housing the National Library in one of the Greek porticoed buildings with which the architect Engel surrounded its Senate Square.

The great geographic fact of the Russian plain has controlled the history of Russia, a very curious and confusing history, in which, nevertheless, landmarks stand forth. Prior to the revolution, Russia was in many respects a democracy—the democracy of the *Mir*. In some aspects these smaller communities in Russia are analogous to the New England organization of the town and the town meeting. The *Mir* or village "world," for this the word also means—settles its communal affairs thru an assembly of the heads of families, including women, which acts by tacit agreement or sometimes actual vote with a chosen *Starshina* or village Elder to act as moderator, and which allots to the several families at "revision" periods the communal lands, and therefore the land-taxes. These village communities are a very ancient institution, but as the Russian plain presented no natural defences, the local principalities made up from them could not resist the onslaught of invading tribes of feudal aggressors.

There is historical record of a republic at Novgorod before 868, when Rurik and his Norse associates were invited to rule over it. Kiev was promptly annexed and there the Christian religion was established by Igor, Rurik's son, St. Olga his widow accepting it in 957, and Vladimir, who also became sainted, making it in 988 the state religion in its Byzantine or Greek form. In 1224 the Tartar hordes, under Genghes Khan began their invasions, and by 1246 the whole of Russia was under Mongol supremacy. But now there came to the front the national hero and saint of Russia, the Grand Prince of Vladimir, called St. Alexander Nevski from his defeat of the Swedes on the Neva in 1240, who became ruler in 1252. His son Daniel founded the line of "Princes of Moscow." It was Ivan the Third, Grand Prince of Moscow, who, conquering Novgorod and the Siberian and other tribes, became the real founder of the Russian Empire, ruling from 1462 to 1505. Ivan the Fourth, the Terrible, he who built the

extraordinary church of St. Basil and put out the eyes of his architect lest he should build one more beautiful, completed the Moscovite unification. He assumed the title of Czar, *i. e.*, Caesar or Kaiser, of all the Russias, the variations, as Tsar, being simply different transliterations of the Russian characters. Under Theodore the First (1584-1598) the peasants on the great estates were denied the right of free migration, and serfdom overwhelmed the ancient peasant democracies. After interregnums in which the "false Demetrius" came into history, the dynasty of the Romanoffs was established in 1613 by Michael Romanoff at Moscow. There one may still see the small house, well restored, of his father, the scholar Philaret, and may still see also the cradle and the baby shoes of the little Michael, and the throne-room, in which the grown-up ruler compelled the other Boyars to do homage, by making the only access, a door so low that each had to stoop as he came into the presence of the new Czar.

Russia had been a country apart from Europe, but in 1689 came Peter the Great, great indeed, whose impress upon Russia is like the impress of Napoleon the Great upon France, Europe and the world. In Zaandam, Holland, he learned ship-building, living in a tiny cottage, still extant within protecting walls, and in London he learned other arts, returning to teach his people and to found St. Petersburg, as Russia's window toward the west. From that other little cottage on the Neva Island, also preserved and enshrined, where Greek priests today hold perpetual service, he watched the up-building from the marshes of his imperial city, St. Petersburg, now Petrograd by the recent adoption of a name familiar thru Russian poetry. In the first year of Catherine the First, his widow, 1725, the Academy of Sciences was founded. Catherine the Great and the Un-speakable (1762-1796) brought Russia to the rank of a great power. In 1814 the Imperial Library was established. The Napoleonic Wars, with the burning of Moscow in 1812, and the Crimean War (1853-56) greatly influenced Russian development. Alexander the Second, coming to the throne in 1855, agreed upon the Treaty of

Paris, and in 1860 signed the *ukase* for the emancipation of the serfs, a year before Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation. Other reforms were accomplished and compulsory military service introduced in his reign, but in 1881 the Liberator fell like Lincoln, at the assassin's hand. His study in the Winter Palace remains as he was brought back to it to die, the half-smoked cigarette still on his working table as he left it, and over the place where the bomb destroyed his carriage, a marvelously magnificent church has been built. The dethroned Czar, Nicholas the Second, succeeded Alexander the Third, his father, in 1894, for a reign notable for the opening of the Trans-Siberian Railway in 1903, the Russian-Japanese War, ended by the peace at Portsmouth in 1905, and the opening of the first Duma in 1906. Then came the world war of 1914 and its culmination in the overthrow of despotism in this *annus mirabilis* of 1917.

Under all the changes of a thousand and more years of democracies, republics, autocracy, of freedom, serfdom, emancipation, the *Mir* survived or re-established itself, and became the germ of the democracy and the republic of today. But it got no farther than the *Volost* representing a few contiguous communes. The Czar with his supreme council of ministers, the Senate which was also the final court of appeals, and the Holy Synod constituted the executive power, ruling the fifty-nine "governments" of European Russia with an iron hand through a despotic and corrupt bureaucracy, which became the curse of Russia and restrained the efforts of any Czar to work his better will. After emancipation, Alexander the Second saw the need of intermediate local government and established the *zemstvo*—from *zemlya* land—or land assembly, the most modern of Russian institutions, except the Duma or national assembly, first convoked in 1906. The district *zemstvo*, composed in part of nobles and in part of peasants elected by the "Volosts," deals with the economic interests, the public health and to some extent education in the districts, and the district *zemstva* elect the provincial *zemstvo*, corresponding somewhat to the

legislatures of our states, and presided over by the head of the nobility of that province or "government." The *zemstvo*, though including a majority of nobles, proved too democratic an institution, and its powers were throttled by giving the governor-general preemptory veto. But the *zemstva* nevertheless, held their own and quietly thru them has been coming a thoro reorganization of the Russian people, the formative power of the democracy and the republic of today. When the German-tainted bureaucracy in the early years of the war failed to support the Russian armies, the provincial *zemstva* came to the rescue, especially in the commissariat work, and the best observers give to them the credit of making possible the great Russian drives, balked or defeated by the failure of the central authorities to supply adequate munitions. Prince Lvoff seemed to be the head of an unofficial council of the provincial *zemstva*, corresponding to the conference of the executives of our states, and he has become the provisional head of the new Russian republic. The *zemstva* have been active in promoting industrial education, as their industrial museums, which we saw at Petrograd and Moscow, illustrate, and I believe that from them, acting as library commissions, will come the development of a far-reaching public library system for Russia.

As you approach Petrograd, past Kronstadt, the island fortress, thru a canalized channel of some miles, you find not a city of ancient picturesqueness like old Moscow or Kazan, but a made-to-order modern capital, built on millions of piles, with magnificent streets and imposing public buildings. There is little difficulty in entering, tho more in leaving, Russia, and one meets no such red tape and restrictions as in our own supposedly free country; at each hotel, the passport clerk receives your passport and you hear no more of it until you leave. The police surveillance of the iron hand beneath the velvet glove is evident only to those who are "suspects." The street blocks are very large and present the usual contradiction of Russia, for behind the palatial street fronts you often find huddles of poor houses hid away within.

Across the Neva bridges are the islands which include with characteristic contradiction, the grim fortress of Peter Paul; a remarkable and successful people's palace for public entertainment; a great cathedral near the cottage of Peter; a busy workshop quarter; and a beautiful residential island, musically described by Rubinstein's "Kamenno-Ostrovski," from the point of which you get a wonderful view of the sunset over Kronstadt and the Gulf of Finland. At St. Isaac's Cathedral, as in the great cathedrals of the Kremlin, you may hear such church music as cannot be heard elsewhere in the world, for the Russian choirs with their basses, unaccompanied, give forth harmonies reverberating from the five domes above, which are unequalled in mellow richness. The Winter Palace, one of the most sumptuous in Europe, and the Hermitage, one of the richest of picture galleries, occupy a single block on the Neva bank. Near these is the long Admiralty building, with its slender and characteristic golden spire, from which radiate the three great avenues or prospects of Petrograd, the Prospect Nevsky being 115 feet wide, with central tracks for the electric trams, speedways for the fast traffic and roadways for local traffic. Here dash along the rapid *droshka*, or as St. Petersburg used curiously to call them "comfortables," with their strangely harnessed horses, and the street is lively indeed with traffic and passers-by. It is characteristic of Russian methods that when I was first in St. Petersburg a single track accommodated the slow horse cars which gathered at sidings three together, until three cars had passed in the other direction; and that after awaiting the result of experiment by other countries, Petrograd has now one of the best double-track systems of electric trams. On the Prospect Nevsky, beyond the Cathedral of Our Lady of Kazan, with its miraculous icon—really an Italian picture of the Virgin, covered with precious metals and costly jewels, and the Gostini Dvor or huge one-storied bazaar, is also the Imperial Library.

It was only one hundred years before 1914 that the Imperial Library, which celebrated its centenary in that year, began:

yet it is the third largest library in the world, with which the Library of Congress is now making a close race. It is exceeded only by the Paris National Library and the British Museum. There they accomplish the remarkable feat of counting the 2,600,000 books in a single attack by an organization which was carefully planned in advance. That is the center of library Russia, but not a center in our sense, because very little goes out from it in the way of national stimulus. Nor does that come from the great university libraries of Moscow, Kiev nor from such book collections as has Odessa, but it radiates rather from the humble beginnings of the new University of Moscow, a liberal vocation institution, founded by a private citizen of wealth, who assured thru it a welcome to professors and students of liberal faith driven from the ancient university by government tyranny. It corresponds somewhat to our city colleges. That is the home of the progressives; and here there has been started under the guidance of our friend, Madam Hafflein-Hamburger, a library school which should prove a radiating center for library progress throughout Russia.

In Siberia, the Trans-Siberian railway has developed a unique library system. Starting from Irkutsk, where there is a central library of 40,000 volumes, two library cars go, one east, one west, along the railway. These are traveling library cars, equipped with a library stack, a berth room for the librarian, a tiny reading room and other facilities. These cars go from station to station, showing the local people what a library is and may be, and from that may come a great library development in Siberia. We think of Siberia as the place of exile for political prisoners, the place of "the pole of cold," a frozen waste; but as a matter of fact it is the Canada of Russia. You may recall that the Canadian authorities at Ottawa, in conjunction with our Department of Agriculture, developed a new wheat, which extended the wheat belt of Canada fifty miles to the North; and with such development as that Siberia is to become one of the greatest granaries of the world. With the new political development in Russia and Siberia and the educa-

tion of the people that will follow, will come, I am sure, the greatest opportunity for library development that presents itself in the world to-day.

I therefore ask you to authorize the officers of the American Library Association to send to our brethren in Russia, the new democracy, the greetings of this Association and its hopes for a library future for the new republic. It is a new republic, tho it is an old democracy. The democracy has been this growing development of the village community and of the county or state spirit, which, at last, has broken the iron shell. It was very dark in Russia, but thru the darkness there were signs of the dawn, and the leaders of Russia were working toward that dawn. Suddenly the dawn came, in a burst of splendor unexampled in history. There are still murky clouds on the horizon, but we may hope that the horrors of the French commune, which were the prelude of the French Republic, may be spared to Russia. We can now believe that Russia will spell out in practice the great principle of brotherhood which Tolstoi preached. In the old days America was a friend of Russia, despite her autocracy, and now in the light of the new freedom, the great democracies of the west and of the east, America and Russia, must be closer and closer friends, not only in war which will pass, but in abiding peace which must come.

#### Books on Russia

*A list prepared at the New York Public Library*

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- Walling, William English. *Russia's message*. New York: Knopf, 1917.
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#### GERMANY STARTS RECORD OF ITS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

MILITARY Germany long ago introduced a card catalog system for men and livestock. Every male human and every horse and beast of burden was examined in peace time to determine suitability for military service, was indexed and cross-indexed so as to be immediately available at a desired place.

The system now is about to be extended to agricultural food products and applied to the harvest of 1917, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen. Orders have been issued at Berlin to begin a giant card catalog, in which all grains on the stalk, potatoes still in the ground, the fruit on the trees and other products will be entered, together with details of acreage, the number of individuals and livestock on each farm and the amount of food and fodder the farmer is entitled to retain for all purposes. This will be followed by regular reports thru all stages of growth, harvest and delivery thru the hands of the wholesaler, the miller and the retailer to the ultimate consumer. The reports will be checked up when considered necessary by a test of threshings and examinations.

The system is introduced at the instance of the Prussian Food Commissioner, Dr. Michaelis, not only for the purpose of furnishing the Government with information on the food supply and to avoid erroneous estimates, such as proved nearly catastrophic this spring, but also to prevent the agriculturist from feeding potatoes and grain, counted upon as rations for the people, to his cattle, pigs and draft animals.

## OUR LIBRARIES AND THE WAR\*

THIS committee—appointed by the Executive Board a little over a month ago—was in terms temporary and preliminary. Its object was “to assemble the various suggestions which have been made [for such service] and to bring them before the conference with some sense of proportion, possibly with recommendations as to what might be most practical and most helpful to the government.” It was assumed that the result might be the creation of a “Working Committee” that might represent the association in the activities actually determined upon.

At the outset a distinction may be drawn between the services suggested for libraries individually or in co-operation with the local authorities, city and state, and those suggested for our national association as such. The former would include numerous measures to inform and stimulate the local community, to register its potential energies for service of various sorts, and to aid in correlating these, so as to secure the maximum of efficiency, with the least duplication and waste. It would of course include the record for history of the actual participation of the community in every phase of its war time activities. The latter—the service for the A. L. A. as an organization—would involve a close touch, thru a specially constituted committee, with the policies and plans of the federal authorities, the acquisition of information which those authorities desire to diffuse, and a systematic method of diffusing it thru our libraries, which, next to the newspapers and periodicals and by means of them, are the best agencies for diffusing it generally.

But there is another form of service which makes a special appeal to us as an organization:—the supply of reading matter to the troops. Such a service was early instituted in Germany, and is performed there by “traveling libraries” for the various army corps, each library consisting of from 1500 to 2000 volumes, fitted up on shelves in a car of its own, equipped and sent out from the Royal Li-

brary in Berlin. It has been undertaken for the British troops thru no less than four volunteer organizations, a description of which, by Mr. Koch, will be summarized to you by Dr. Bostwick. It was attempted last year in a very imperfect measure for our troops at the border. That it will be desirable now, and on a vast scale, is obvious. For within a few months we shall have over a half million men in cantonment, training camp, or at the front. Among them will be men hitherto dependent upon books, men trained to the use of books, men untrained to their use but who might, under the unusual conditions, be brought to it, men taken from professions, arts, and trades in which the books supplied might later benefit them, and men of all sorts to whom the inactive hours of camp or field bring depressing tedium and dangerous temptation, and to whom merely recreative reading would be a saving resource. To librarians these prospects and what they imply scarcely need exposition. They were outlined by Mr. Gilchrist in an article in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for May; and they are summarized in a statement by Miss Martha Wilson so compact that we append a copy of it.\*

They include still some uncertainties: for instance as to how much leisure for reading and how much energy the men here will have, after the arduous drill of each day; or indeed how much interest in any but tactical books during the novelty of these first exercises and experiences. [The situation of the seasoned troops on the actual front during the past three years affords no parallel.] It is uncertain also how long any particular group of men will remain in training here before going to the front. But as fast as they go their places will be taken by others, as long as the war lasts, and the chief uncertainty is as to how long the war itself will last. But we must prepare as if it were likely to last for several years.

Here, then, seems an extraordinary opportunity—for a service distinctly appro-

\*Report of preliminary committee to the American Library Association, at its annual meeting at Louisville, June 22, 1917.

\*The several appended statements mentioned in this report were not read at Louisville and are not printed here. They will of course appear in the Proceedings.—EDITOR L. J.



priate, of undoubted value to the government, and of permanent effect. Can the association undertake it? If not completely, can the association contribute to it?

There are individual libraries already undertaking it for small units within their vicinity. There is, we hear, a prospect that it may be finely undertaken by Louisville, for the large unit here. There are some states, notably New York, where the State Library, or the State Library Commission has undertaken it for training camps and guard outposts within their jurisdictions. The great concentration of men—in the sixteen main cantonments—will, however, for the most part, be in areas little likely to be served by such means. And there will be the men abroad, and the men on the ships. For all of these the supply must be vast—thousands of volumes; the work of gathering these must be nation wide, of selecting and discriminating them—especially those which are to be informing and stimulating—must be expert; and the means of gathering, forwarding, accommodating and administering them will require ample, thoro and intelligent organization. Books will have to be bought, large expenses met. The mere housing of the collections at the camp units will require a building, or rooms in an appropriate building, recognized by the authorities. Funds as well as books will have to be solicited. An appeal for them must carry authority. If facilities are to be asked from the government, from railroads or from express companies for forwarding them, the appeal for these also must carry authority.

To undertake such a service independently might prove within the abilities of the A. L. A. To accomplish it successfully would add notably to the prestige of the association. But, just as in other matters tempting to duplication of organization and thus waste of effort, it is our duty to avoid this by co-ordination, so in this matter it would seem wise for us, before deciding to organize such a service independently, to consider whether there are not other agencies already existing with which we might as efficiently and more economically co-operate.

Now there are three such agencies which would welcome our co-operation: one gov-

ernmental, one quasi-governmental, the third private. The first is the Commission on Training Camp Activities—an auxiliary of the War Department; the second is the American Red Cross; the third is the Young Men's Christian Association. The second and third are two of the four great agencies in Great Britain. The Red Cross there limits its service of reading matter to the men in the hospitals. This may prove an especial concern of the Red Cross here, tho our Red Cross also distributes some books with the soldiers' kits. It also gives away other books and periodicals given to it for the purpose. It does not propose to maintain libraries or lending collections.

The Commission on Camp Activities also expects to gather reading matter, and, if funds prove available, to purchase some. Its plan is, however, to turn all of this over to the Y. M. C. A. to be administered by it. The buildings maintained by the Commission will be primarily auditoriums for lectures and entertainments.

The Y. M. C. A. expects not merely to solicit and to buy material, but to administer it from its headquarters in camp and field—amplifying in this respect the work it did at the border. The buildings proposed provide for shelving and reading space; inadequately, to be sure, in the initial plans, but doubtless capable of extension, if the need can be shown. [A full statement by Mr. Orr himself, of what the Y. M. C. A. proposes, appeared in the July LIBRARY JOURNAL.]

These various intentions, ascertained by representatives of our committee in conferences with authorized representatives of the three agencies, in particular Mr. Hammer of the Commission, and Mr. Orr of the Y. M. C. A., have not yet been formulated into definite plans. And certain details remain yet to be determined; for instance, what funds will be available for the purchase of material; whether such of it as is gathered locally shall be sent to a central or to regional headquarters, for classification prior to distribution; and the means and method of transportation. But the representatives made clear that in any case they would welcome and value highly the aid which our association and our individual libraries might render.

The obvious forms of aid would be these: By the association, thru its special committee, in the compilation of lists of books desirable for purchase or to be sought as gifts. [An example of the latter, undertaken locally, is that issued by the Syracuse Public Library. Experience proves the need of such if a mass of proffered material likely to prove futile is to be avoided. In addition to specific lists there are needed also categories of the general type of literature desired, especially in the informing and stimulating groups. The two needs have been recognized by the Y. M. C. A. in requesting assistance from a committee of New York librarians of which Mr. Adams is chairman.] The committee could also aid in giving wide publicity to the project, could inform and advise libraries in their relation with it, could give added authority to the appeal for funds and material, and could advise with the representatives of the agencies as to the developing details in the administration.

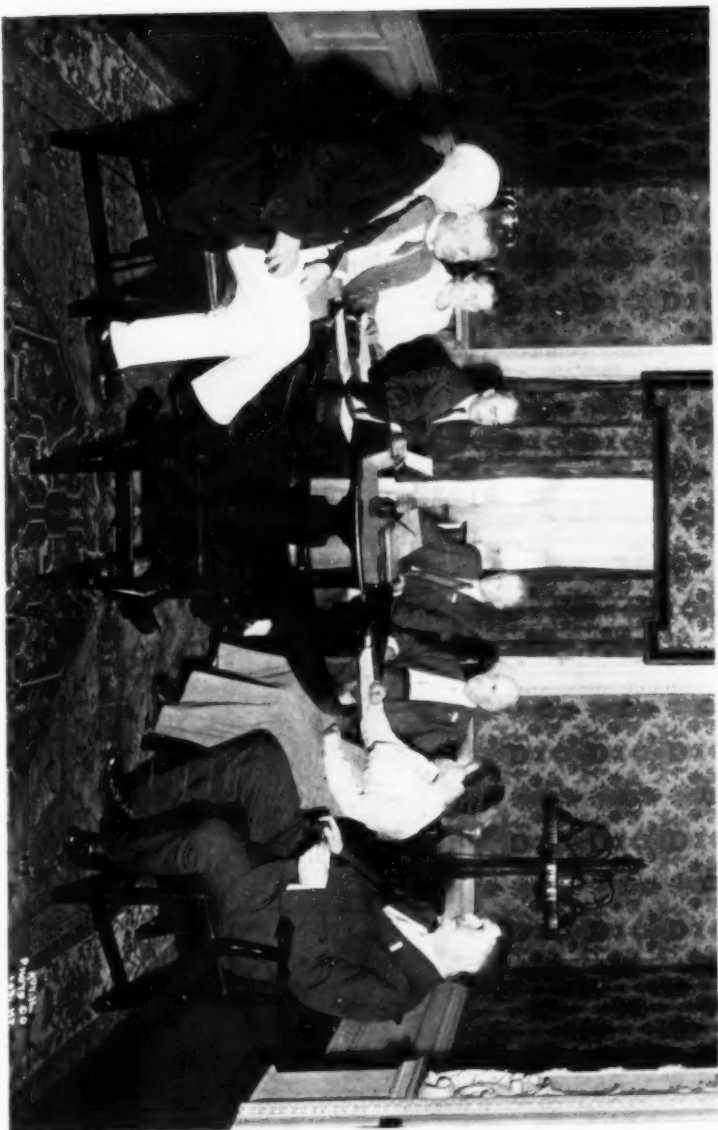
The important services of the individual library, besides aiding in the publicity, and in the appeal for funds and material would be to receive and sift the latter, and to forward it. In England the local postmasters receive any proffered for the purpose and forward it without charge. No such arrangement offers here. But one or two railroads have undertaken it locally; and an inquiry is before the Railroad Board as to whether our railroad systems might not undertake it generally. Should they agree to they must be safeguarded against the burden of carrying what may not be wanted; and the inquiry was coupled with the suggestion that the local agents need only be authorized to accept for transmission shipments examined and certified by the librarian of the local library. [See a memorandum, appended, from Mr. Johnston of the Bureau of Railway Economics. It is the Bureau which has addressed the Railroad Board in the matter.]

Finally, there is possible a major service which, organized by the A. L. A. committee, would have to be recruited from individual libraries. This is the supply of trained library workers to aid in the actual administration of the collections in the

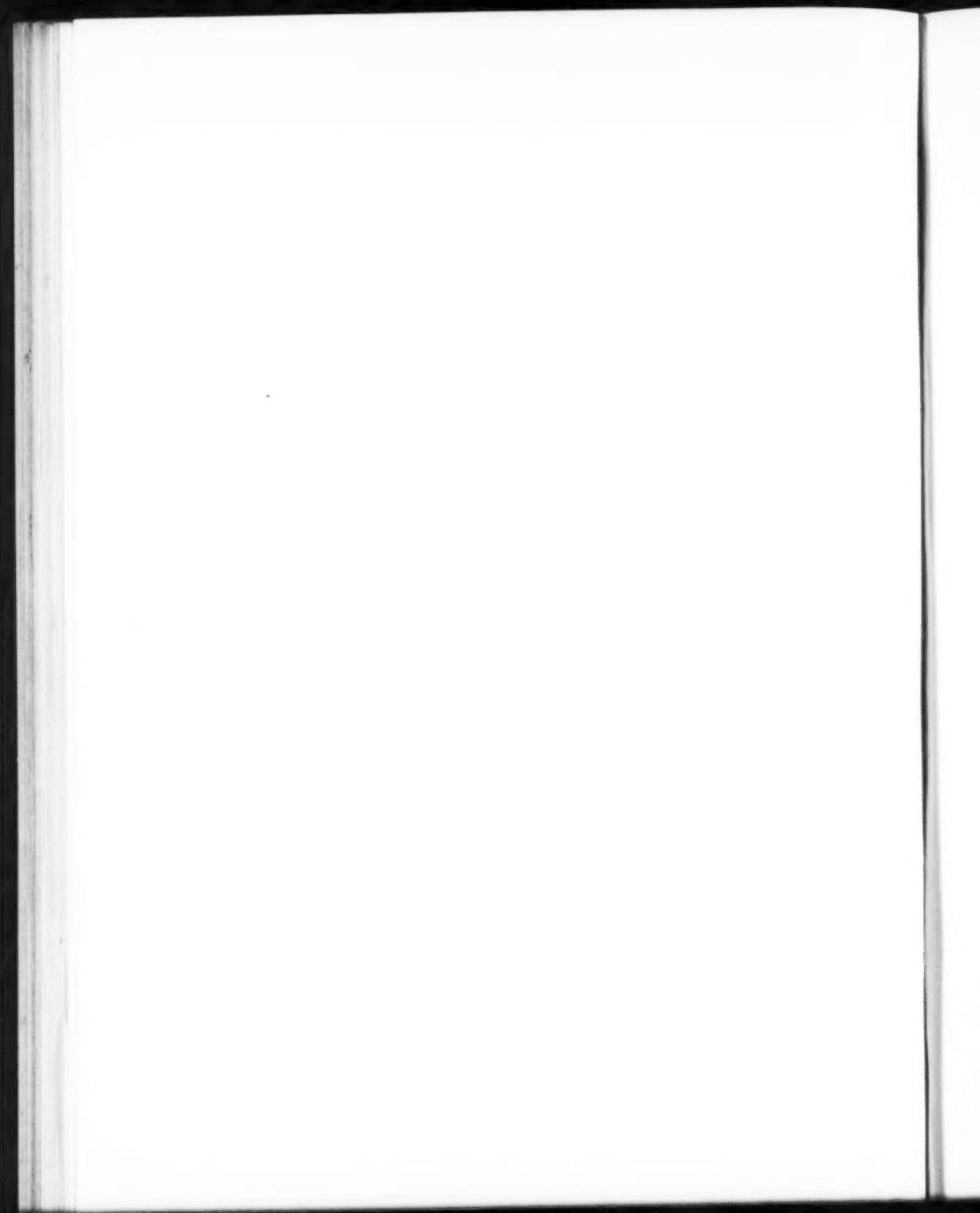
camps. The advantage—indeed from our point of view, the need—of such expert service is obvious, if the most is to be made of the opportunity. And it seems probable that a number of volunteers could be secured sufficient to provide at least one for each cantonment, and perhaps one for each unit building. They would have to be men—as the determined policy of these camp agencies requires this; and of course men not subject to draft. Or they might be in part men (from libraries) actually under training—volunteering for this service during certain hours free from military duties. They would have to serve without pay, except as their present salaries might be continued by their respective libraries. But the Y. M. C. A. and the Official Commission are to consider whether their maintenance expenses might be met by them.

Such being the possible forms of co-operation, if the service of the libraries is to be co-operative, it is for the association to determine whether it shall adopt them, or attempt a service wholly independent; or, perhaps, adopt them in certain connections and certain localities, yet undertake an additional and distinct service of its own.

The latter must imply funds for four major items of expense: (1) The purchase of [selected] books; (2) [probably] transportation; (3) the erection of independent buildings, and (4) the maintenance of those buildings and of the administration within them. Were the service to be complete, to attempt to reach every unit reached by the Y. M. C. A., for instance, the sum necessary could scarcely be hoped for. If, however, it should be limited to this country, and if, here, it should be limited to one building at each main center—say one to each of the [sixteen] cantonments—very possibly funds might be secured for both buildings and maintenance. Any solicitation of them should be accompanied by a clear statement of the project, a clear distinction between it and the projects of the other agencies, well considered plans for the buildings and careful estimates of cost. The service on the ships and abroad will involve administrative problems which it seems to your committee unwise for the association to undertake independently.



THE "WAVE LORDS" IN CONFERENCE AT LOUISVILLE. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT THEY ARE: ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, R. K. BOWKER, ELECTRA C. BOBEN, MATTHEW S. DICKSON, J. L. WYER, JR., FRANK E. HILL, GRAY A. COCKRMAN, THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY



The supply of reading matter to the patrol boats on our own coasts—a much needed service—will doubtless be taken care of by the seaboard states under the initiative of their Library Commissions.

One element in the general prospect clearly requires attention. There are already three agencies making appeals for funds and material. According to a recent announcement the Knights of Columbus may be a fourth. [It has just appropriated a million dollars for camp "recreation" for Roman Catholics.] The Young Men's Hebrew Association might conceivably be a fifth. If the A. L. A. is to be a sixth its appeal must be discriminated. Indeed they all should be, for a multiplicity of appeals for an apparently identical purpose is confusing. The public should be assured that the several services will at least be effectively correlated. And if the appeal could be from a single agency in the joint behalf it would undoubtedly be most convincing.

We have dealt first with this question of reading matter for the troops because it seems to have the largest and most general interest for the association as an organization. Within their respective jurisdictions, however, State Library Commissions and individual libraries will have duties and opportunities special to themselves.

As to those of the State Commissions, Mr. Dudgeon, of our committee, has drafted a memorandum which we attach as part of our report. Assuming the function of the commission to be to see that every library under its jurisdiction performs to the full its duties in the exigency, the memorandum emphasizes the primary duty of each library to act "as an agency of patriotic publicity," as well as a center for and an active aid in the organization of practical economic and relief work. The commission must urge this publicity service, supply material for it and complement it by direct efforts of its own. It should furnish lists of books on topics timely to the exigency, and where necessary provide the books themselves.

It will especially secure in quantities, and distribute, publications of the federal bureaus and commissions explaining their activities and intended to promote produc-

tion and conservation of food and other resources.

A prime duty of a State Commission will be to inform libraries, as well as the public, of the various state agencies, governmental and other, available for, or applying themselves, to war time service; and, aiding in the correlation of these, avoid unnecessary duplication, as well as direct the volunteer to his appropriate task. Mr. Wyer, also of our committee, is preparing a statement showing that such agencies for state-wide service now exist in New York, and so far as defined, the relation between them. A similar statement prepared, published and distributed by every Library Commission for its particular area would be obviously useful.

One exhibiting the agencies national in scope has been prepared and published by the Library of Congress and copies of it—which will, of course, be sent to its mailing list—are also available here.

As in the nation so in the state, new or subsidiary agencies are constantly being created, new relations established. The first such bulletin should therefore be followed by others, bringing the statement to date. And for the national organizations the "Official Bulletin," issued by the Governmental Committee on Public Information, should be carefully followed for news of new agencies, and the developing plans of the existing ones.

*The Individual Library.* For this, dealing directly and intimately with the public, there is a duty to inform, an opportunity to stimulate, and a possible participation, thru its staff and facilities, in the actual conduct of certain activities. It will endeavor to inform its public as to why the United States is engaged in the war, what is to be its participation, what is being done by various agencies—national, state and local—and what is the opportunity (for service) of the latter, and of the individual citizen. In pursuance of this purpose, and in aid of every legitimate stimulus, it will employ all of its resources for publicity: its bulletin boards, its publications, its exhibits, its influence with the local press. It will secure for its own collections and exhibits, and also for distribution to its readers, copies of all publications issued by federal, state or other



agencies (for instance, agriculture and food administration) which describe what they are trying to do and wish to interest the public in. It will make prominent collections of selected books—expository, narrative, descriptive, hortatory; and it will issue reading lists, informing and patriotic. And the collections and lists will by no means be limited to the political, still less to the martial, aspects or incidents of the war. They will, even more especially, illustrate and promote the service open to the ordinary citizen in industry, home economics and relief work. The library may, as in places it already does, aid directly in the registration of recruits, or agencies, for various forms of service. It will, as in cases it has already done, widen its actual loans of books and periodicals to include nearby army posts or outposts; this, independently of the service it may be asked to do in relation to any national effort of this sort. It may even, as in the case of Dayton, proffer the services of members of its staff, without loss of pay, in productive or relief work.

And on the historical side it will have a distinct duty: to gather and preserve every evidence of the participation of its community and of the citizens composing it. The importance of this need is recognized by the creation of a committee of historians which among other efforts will prepare for circulation among our libraries pamphlets describing the material to be preserved most solicitously. [See letter from the secretary of the American Historical Association to the secretary of the A. L. A. appended.]

All these various activities are such as would occur to any trained librarian, and need no argument. As illustrations, however, of the actual initiation of some of them by typical libraries, we attach extracts from statements invited from five libraries as to what they are already doing or planning [St. Louis, Springfield, Minneapolis, Dayton and Washington]. Various other forms of service will doubtless develop; and from time to time be commended to libraries by the State Library Commissions.

Useful in themselves for the exigency at hand these services may incidentally strengthen each library with its community

by proof that it is something more than a building and a collection of books for normal times; that it is in fact an *organism*, sensitive to new sprung impulses and emergency needs of the community, and not merely responsive to them, but with potential energies within itself capable of invigorating and guiding the effort to meet them. It should show that our library system, now an accepted axiom in times of peace, is also an indispensable equipment in time of war, and that the provision for its maintenance and enlargement should be enhanced rather than diminished during the present exigency; as, indeed, its opportunities are, not merely for war time service proper, but for the sort of service that it renders at all times. There is a disposition to forego various social activities and amusements. In proportion as they forego them people will have greater leisure for reading. Numbers of them will be eager to improve their efficiency for "war work" by the study of books of a practical sort. But there will be other cravings also. The gravity of the time tends to seriousness of thought and of purpose, and this to the reading of serious books. Any thoughtful consideration of the present issues must take people back into the past, any susceptibility to the times must take them away from the trivial. They will be moved to consider the "philosophy" of things, and in a mood to be affected by the expressions of man in his deeper and his most artistic moments. They will be, therefore, peculiarly in need of just what we most rejoice to give them. And they should not be prevented from having it, nor we, in the amplest measure, from giving it.

Your committee concludes with this emphasis not because you have any doubts requiring it, but because there is fear that municipalities may be disposed to curtail appropriations for our libraries, as a measure of war time economy. We can scarcely believe such an intention to exist; but if it does it must be resisted, strenuously.

It would be most illogical. In calling our citizens into its service the state asks them to perfect themselves for it. In certain essentials our libraries offer the best means of perfecting them; and the means they offer are direct, simple, and familiar.

They are free. They reach all classes, every community, continuously; yet they are organized in a system which assures them the guidance of a central intelligence and authority. They are the *only* agency which combines these elements.

Our people are urged to refrain from waste in recreation and luxuries. Our libraries offer them a welcomed substitute. They will be called upon for sacrifice, bereavement; to many of them books will yield the best solace.

And meantime they are cautioned against hysteria. The best resistant is books. And a library which furnishes them, profusely yet discriminately, is a great "stabilizer," aiding to keep us aloft and erect in a vortex of dizzying currents and counter currents.

But it is also, with the school system, a fundamental institution of our democracy. It is an essential part of the apparatus which gives our democracy such efficiency as it has. With democracy itself on trial, we cannot afford to have it appear that in a crisis such as this its fundamental institutions are set aside, their normal processes suspended, their normal activities curtailed. Rather should such a crisis bring them into greater relief, a more active operation, and a more evident utility.

The recommendations of your committee are these:

1. That a War Service Committee be appointed to continue the investigation of this subject in its various phases, and under general direction of the Executive Board, to represent the association in the various relations which it involves.

2. That as such a committee should take benefit of the discussions of this conference, it be appointed immediately, by the present executive, instead of by the next incoming board.

3. That for convenience and efficiency in the executive part of its duties its membership be limited to seven; but that it have power to create a larger committee, advisory and auxiliary to itself, also subcommittees from within or without its membership.

4. That for its guidance and that of the incoming board upon one important prospective activity, there be discussion by the association as to the participation of libra-

ries and of the association in the supply of reading matter to the troops, and such an expression as shall enable the committee to speak authoritatively for the association in any appeal that it issues, or undertaking that it enters into.

5. As a basis for such a discussion and expression we recommend consideration of the following resolution:

- (a) That the American Library Association welcomes the information reported as to the aims of various agencies in the supply of reading matter to the troops; and that it will gladly aid to develop and especially to co-ordinate the services proposed by them; assisting as an association and thru libraries individually in the preparation of lists and in the collection, scrutiny and organization of material.

- (b) That it assumes that the efforts of the several agencies may by conference be so differentiated as to avoid both confusing competition and unnecessary duplication. It assumes also that consistently with their organization and aims in other respects, they will especially welcome such a co-operation on the part of the association as shall insure skilled service in the actual administration of the collections, without which, in the judgment of the association, full advantage cannot be taken of the opportunity.

6. If, in addition to various measures of co-operation with other agencies concerned in the supply of reading matter to the troops, there shall appear to the A. L. A. War Service Committee a prospect of funds for the erection, equipment and maintenance, *under the auspices of the association*, of distinct library buildings with suitable collections and expert service in each of the [sixteen] main cantonments, the committee is especially authorized to represent the association in soliciting the necessary funds, material and service, in all measures of organization, and in the actual administration of the libraries themselves.

HERBERT PUTNAM, *Chairman*.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

R. R. BOWKER.

GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN.

MATTHEW S. DUDGEON.

ALICE S. TYLER.

J. I. WYER, JR.

## PLANS FOR WAR SERVICE BY THE A. L. A.

THE so-called Library Mobilization Committee, appointed to consider and report plans and methods for work during the war, held preliminary meetings and conferences in New York and elsewhere and a report was drafted by its chairman. It was understood that this committee was to be preliminary only, and was to be succeeded by a working committee. Dr. Herbert Putnam of the Library of Congress was chairman of this preliminary committee, the other members being R. R. Bowker, J. I. Wyer, Jr., Dr. A. E. Bostwick, Alice S. Tyler, M. S. Dudgeon, and Gratia A. Countryman.

The A. L. A. has been asked by the War Department to undertake the collection, distribution and circulation of reading matter in the 32 principal army camps. For this work every library in the land is to be a collection center not only to gather material but to take the lead in presenting this appeal and in representing this work thruout the country, and especially to correlate and unify at the library all similar efforts. Every library should give the widest publicity to this campaign of book collection, thru the press, thru slips put in books circulated, thru the churches, the movies, and thru other agencies co-operating in the same work.

The sub-committee on organization has distributed full account of kinds of books wanted and what is to be done with them by each library. Briefly, this is to *secure* all material offered, to *sort* it, to *sell* inappropriate material, using proceeds for shipping charges and other expenses or remitting to the general committee, and finally to *ship* according to instructions from the sub-committee on organization. The committee hopes by August 1 to have a list of 7000 titles available for every library on request, to be used in sorting material and in suggesting useful titles to donors.

No sooner had the Eastern party arrived at Louisville June 21 than the meeting of the war committee was held in Parlor B of the Hotel Seelbach, which became the

war headquarters for the rest of the conference. At this committee meeting every member of the committee was present as the final report was carefully considered for presentation at the second session of the conference Friday morning. The report as approved by the committee and read before the full conference is printed elsewhere.

It was understood that Dr. Putnam and Mr. Bowker would retire from the committee and on motion, a permanent War Service Committee, whose numbers were by amendment made seven, was appointed by President Brown. At that point J. I. Wyer, Jr., was made permanent chairman, the other members being reappointed from the previous committee, with the exception that Dr. Putnam, Mr. Bowker and Miss Tyler, who are unable to continue service, were replaced by Mr. Anderson, Dr. Hill, and Miss Doren of Dayton. The committee as now organized consists of J. I. Wyer, Jr., chairman; E. H. Anderson, Arthur E. Bostwick, Gratia A. Countryman, Electra C. Doren, Matthew S. Dudgeon, and Frank P. Hill, and its members were familiarly referred to as the "war lords" during the week of the conference.

Upon adjournment of the session occupied with the discussion of the report read by Dr. Putnam, the new committee went into session and practical work was begun at once. Large plans were outlined and sub-committees were appointed, each member of the committee being chairman of a sub-committee, and some additional members being called upon for service, as follows: Finance, Dr. Hill; publicity, Dr. Bostwick; camp libraries, J. I. Wyer, Jr. (Mr. Anderson was chosen chairman of this committee but was unable to serve); state agencies, Mr. Dudgeon; local agencies, Miss Countryman; food information, Claribel R. Barnett; library war manual, Dr. George F. Bowerman; federal publications, H. H. B. Meyer. The chairman of each committee was authorized to appoint sub-com-

mittees as needed, and several have already done so.

The supplying of books to the soldiers in camp and cantonment being the most outstanding service, the consideration of ways and means occupied a large part of the committee's time. The present plan is to construct a frame building 40 x 120 feet in dimension, preferably in the center of each cantonment and camp. Each building will contain a large reading room, quarters for the librarian and a quiet room for writing and studying. Each library will have facilities for handling 10,000 books. Hospitals and altruistic organizations at the cantonments, such as the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus, will be made substations—in other words, each cantonment will have a complete city library organization within itself.

The committee calculated that each building would cost \$10,000, or a total of \$320,000, and that the cost of books and administration would approximate \$500,000. The work of raising the money and making final plans for the war work, except such as is disposed of during the convention, will be in the hands of the finance committee and of the committee on camp libraries. Other members of this committee, besides the chairman, Mr. Wyer, are Mr. Anderson, Dr. Hill, Dr. Putnam, and Mr. Bowker, with E. L. Tilton as consulting architect.

This committee will be assisted by a sub-committee on transportation, of which R. H. Johnston, of the Bureau of Railway Economics in Washington is chairman, and by another for the selection of books. Its members are Benjamin Adams, of the New York Public Library, chairman; C. H. Brown, F. C. Hicks, F. F. Hopper, and Forrest B. Spaulding, and it is to have ready not later than Aug. 1 a list of 8000 to 10,000 books and periodicals suitable for camp libraries.

The first act of the publicity committee, aside from furnishing to the newspapers material on the general plans of the A. L. A. for war service, was the launching of a scheme for a War Service Library Week, probably in Septem-

ber, similar to the Good Book Week of the Boy Scouts last year. Carl H. Milam, of Birmingham, is at the head of this sub-committee, and the other members are Charles E. Rush, Lloyd W. Joselyn, Joseph L. Wheeler, and Louis J. Bailey.

The purpose of this special week is to increase the value of library service as an aid in food production and conservation, military and naval training, munitions manufacture and the other economic, business and industrial questions made prominent by the war, and the committee has issued a leaflet telling how the libraries can serve, how they can create demands for information and service, and giving specific suggestions on what to do during publicity week.

The committees on state and local agencies are to assemble information as to all war work done by American libraries, whether state, municipal, or other, with the object of correlating all agencies most effectively and preventing competition and duplication. They will also organize the collection and sorting of library materials and arrange for its assignment and shipment to the points where needed.

The food information committee is to make available to all libraries such federal and state publications as shall be of use in the present campaign for food conservation and preservation. Each library is expected to distribute such publications in its community and to work actively with government agencies for demonstration and instruction. Beside Miss Barnett, the other members of the committee are G. A. Deveneau, Cornelia Marvin, and Joseph L. Wheeler.

The committee on federal publication will use every effort to inform libraries as to useful publications (other than agricultural) of the federal government, and to secure to libraries their free distribution in quantities.

Aside from the necessity for raising funds for the erection of the camp libraries and their equipment, for which special plans are being made, the finance committee is obliged to provide funds for

the distribution of war emergency reading lists, the preparation of the library war manual, etc. To provide an immediate working basis, pledge cards have been sent to every member of the A. L. A. asking each one to join the Dollar-a-month Club. It is estimated that \$2000 a month can be raised by this method alone, and every librarian and institution should lend a hand to support the work.

Plans for the war manual, in whose preparation Dr. Bowerman will be assisted by Donald B. Gilchrist, are not yet ready for definite announcement. A preliminary bulletin may shortly be issued, but the manual itself will probably not be published before fall, when library service and its possibilities will be better understood. So far as possible the manual will inform libraries of all opportunities for individual or institutional service, with detailed directions for work, descriptions as to its conduct at other libraries, and names and addresses of co-operating agencies.

Volunteers will be needed for two lines of work: *a.* Sorting and shipping all material in local libraries and to some extent in regional libraries (probably one in each state). Men or women can be used for this work. *b.* Men are needed to volunteer for camp library service. The A. L. A. has undertaken to furnish without charge sufficient personnel for this work during the duration of military training. Some have already volunteered. Many others are necessary. Each librarian can help to enlarge the honor roll.

#### CONFERENCE WITH PUBLISHERS

The following firms were represented at a conference held in room 213 of the New York Public Library on July 5, between American publishers and the War Service Committee of the American Library Association. The subject of the conference was the matter of special rates to the A. L. A. for books for the thirty-two federal training camps thruout the country: American Book Co., D. Appleton & Co., Bobbs-Merrill Co., Century Co., Dodd, Mead & Co., George H. Doran Co., Ginn & Co., Harper & Bros., D. C. Heath

& Co., Henry Holt & Co., Houghton Mifflin Co., Mitchell Kennerley, Alfred A. Knopf, John Lane Co., J. B. Lippincott Co., McGraw-Hill Book Co., Macmillan Co., Moffat, Yard & Co., G. P. Putnam's Sons, Charles Scribner's Sons, Small, Maynard & Co., Frederick A. Stokes Co., D. Van Nostrand Co., and John Wiley & Sons.

After some general discussion, the following was voted by the publishers:

"That representatives of twenty-five publishers in conference to-day with the War Service Committee of the American Library Association express warm interest in its project undertaken at the request of the War Department thru the Commission on Training Camp Activities for furnishing adequate book service to training camps of the national army. They further assure the Association of their disposition to co-operate heartily in every possible way. They further request the A. L. A. to furnish to publishers lists of such books as are needed for the thirty-two camps, and upon request for quotations will make a special price for this particular lot of books to be used for this purpose."

#### SOLDIERS' READING AT FORT SNELLING

The following list of authors most popular with "regulars" and National Guardsmen is based on the circulation of 250 books among two regiments at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. From June 5, to July 5, these books had a circulation of 628 outside the Y. M. C. A. tent, which is well supplied with current magazines and newspapers for use in the tent.

"The most popular authors," writes Miss Countryman, "are Mary Roberts Rinehart, Conan Doyle, McCutcheon, Kipling, C. T. Brady, Richard Harding Davis, S. R. Crockett, and F. Hopkinson Smith. Honorable mention may be made of O. Henry, Stockton, Harold MacGrath, Bindloss, Ian Hay, Louis Joseph Vance, Booth Tarkington, Captain King, George Randolph Chester, R. W. Chambers, E. P. Oppenheim, and J. Farnol. There may be other authors who would go as well if we had more titles or copies of their works. We had a good number



of J. F. Cooper's books, but they seemed to remain on the shelves.

"Books of travel go well and there is some demand for poetry and biography, but we have not had enough non-fiction on the shelves to make a good test of the popular classes. There has been no call for a technical book of any kind, the Y. M. C. A. men say.

"There are nearly 500 men studying French in the Y. M. C. A. classes, and we cannot begin to fill the demand for dictionaries, grammars, easy readers and stories."

#### APPEALS FOR GIFTS OF BOOKS

Every librarian in attendance at the A. L. A. conference at Louisville was asking: "What can I do to help along the work undertaken by the War Service Committee"? This desire to help, always characteristic of the library profession has been accentuated by the present emergency. In addition to helping to meet the financial needs of the committee, every librarian has an opportunity to gather books and magazines for immediate use in small nearby camps or for forwarding to the large training camp libraries when they are built. The committees on state and local agencies (Miss Countryman and Mr. Dudgeon) send the following:

The collection of books by various libraries should begin at once. No library is too small to make an appeal in its own town for a gift of books to be used by the soldiers. All libraries, both large and small are expected to make as strong an appeal as possible. Lantern slides for use in moving picture theaters will be furnished at 15c. each plus express, by the Minneapolis Public Library.

The following is suggested as a placard, printed on card 11 x 14 inches, for posting in the library and in stores, elevators, and post offices:

**LET YOUR IDLE BOOKS HELP OUR  
SOLDIERS  
Bring Your Good Books  
At Once To  
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY  
To be forwarded to Army Camps, the Front  
and Hospitals**

As the text of slips (3 x 5 inches) for distribution at the library, for use in pay envelopes, store packages, envelope enclosures, etc., the following is suggested:

#### Let Your Idle Books Help Our Soldiers . . . . .

Our young men are sacrificing their education, business, professional training and home life to serve their country.

They need books and current magazines for study, recreation and diversion in lonely moments. You can help them by donating books and magazines which will be forwarded to army camps, the front, and the hospitals.

Books on the War, Popular Travel, History, and Biography, as well as Short Stories, Detective Stories, Stories of the Sea and Adventure, are desired. Any readable book of general interest, will appeal to the soldiers, as there are men of varying tastes among them.

#### "DO YOUR BIT"

by immediately bringing to

#### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

such books as you wish to donate.

Librarians may have such slips printed locally. However, the Committee has arranged with Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y., to furnish both placards and slips at very reasonable prices.

Each library will be expected to cull out from the gifts received, all poor or worthless material, shipping only such as would form a live, readable collection.

Libraries will be informed thru State Commissions or thru the War Service Committee just where to ship their books, as soon as arrangements with the railroads are completed and terminals agreed upon. Until such information is received, books should be held by local libraries. Instructions will also be sent later as to charging cards, stamps and the general preparation of books.

The immediate thing is to make an appeal for books. The expenses for placards and advertising material can be borne in most cases by the local library, but the State Library Commissions will be expected to act as sub-committees in each state to see that the smaller libraries are supplied with such advertising material and that the whole state system of libraries functions in the general plan of book collection.

## WHAT TO SEND TO CAMP LIBRARIES

As a guide to librarians of the classes and character of material most needed, Miss Doren has prepared the following statement:

The expense of transportation and the limitations necessarily imposed upon freight at such times as these, render essential that all printed matter destined for shipment to the camp libraries be carefully sorted and culled at the place of starting. Poorly printed, uninteresting and obviously out-of-date books and magazines not worth the carriage should be eliminated at once.

Librarians upon whom will naturally devolve the business of soliciting donations of books and selecting, sorting and forwarding them for the 32 cantonments and camps scattered thruout the United States, will find illuminating general suggestions for their work in the following:

United States. Library of Congress. The United States at war: organization and literature. Compiled under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer.

LIBRARY JOURNAL, July and August 1917: especially article by T. W. Koch, "Books in camp, trench and hospitals" (shows range of interest and something of the reading taste of the private soldier); and by W. E. Henry "Military training camps and libraries (spirit and form of library war service).

Public Libraries: July 1917: Wright, C. T. H. "Books for Russian prisoners in Germany (p. 275) (indicates something of the personnel and of the book needs of the various classes of prisoners). Free lists (p. 277). How to be well posted (p. 281) (A list of recent informing books upon the war).

A. L. A. Booklist and other agencies will publish special war lists.

PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY. A guide to books for patriotic Americans (includes a section on military science).

Much time and labor will be saved the librarian if, in making the call for donations, she can indicate what will be desirable to receive and what must be excluded. It may be worth emphasizing that only really readable books such as the donor himself would enjoy, should be sent in, and it will certainly add to

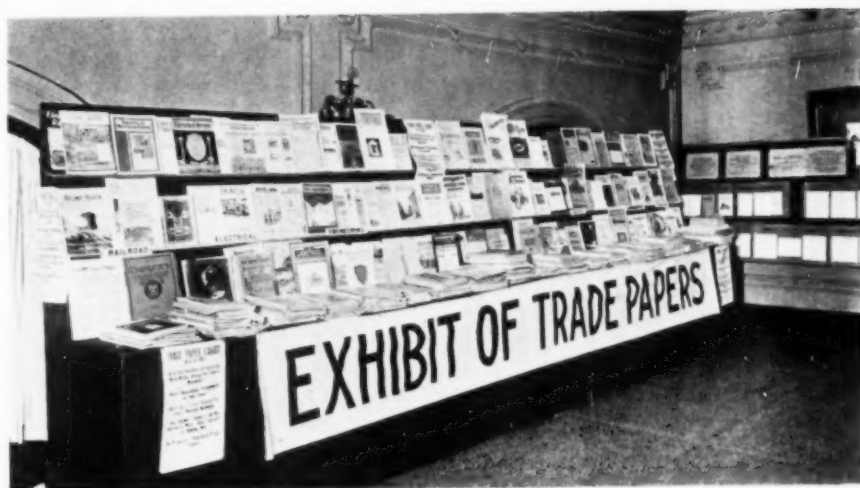
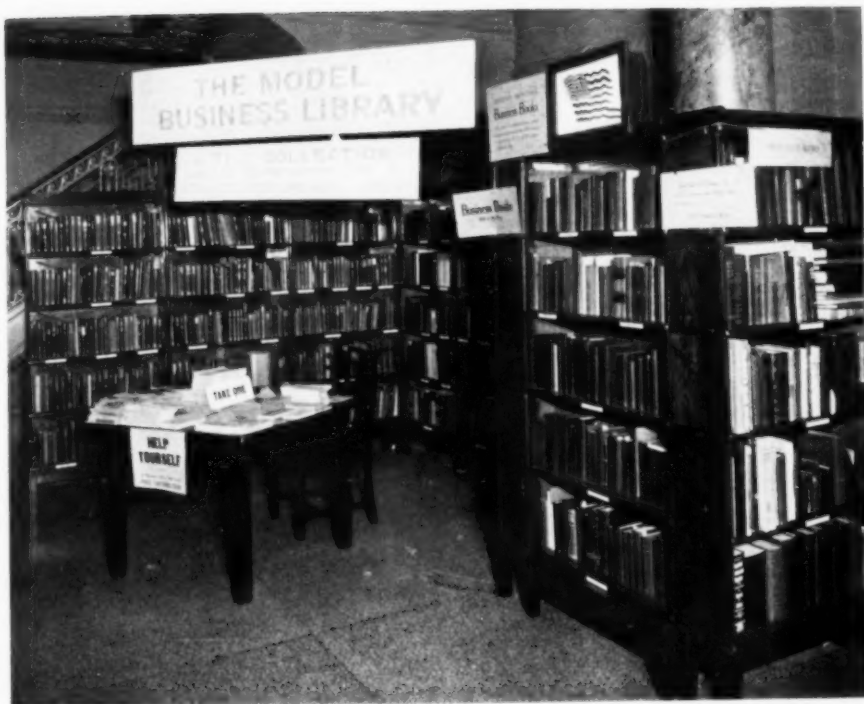
the personal element in the gift, if the giver will write his name and address in each volume. Another test of fitness to be used by the librarian might well be the question, "Would I buy this book for *my* own public library?"

Moreover, books should be well made, printed on fair paper in good clear type and they should, when possible, be of moderate size, not too cumbersome to hold. Soiled, torn, dog-eared, pencil-marked books are of course worthless for camp library purposes. Nor should books on distinctly unsuitable subjects, or out-of-date science, or old text-books be accepted. As Mr. Henry writes:

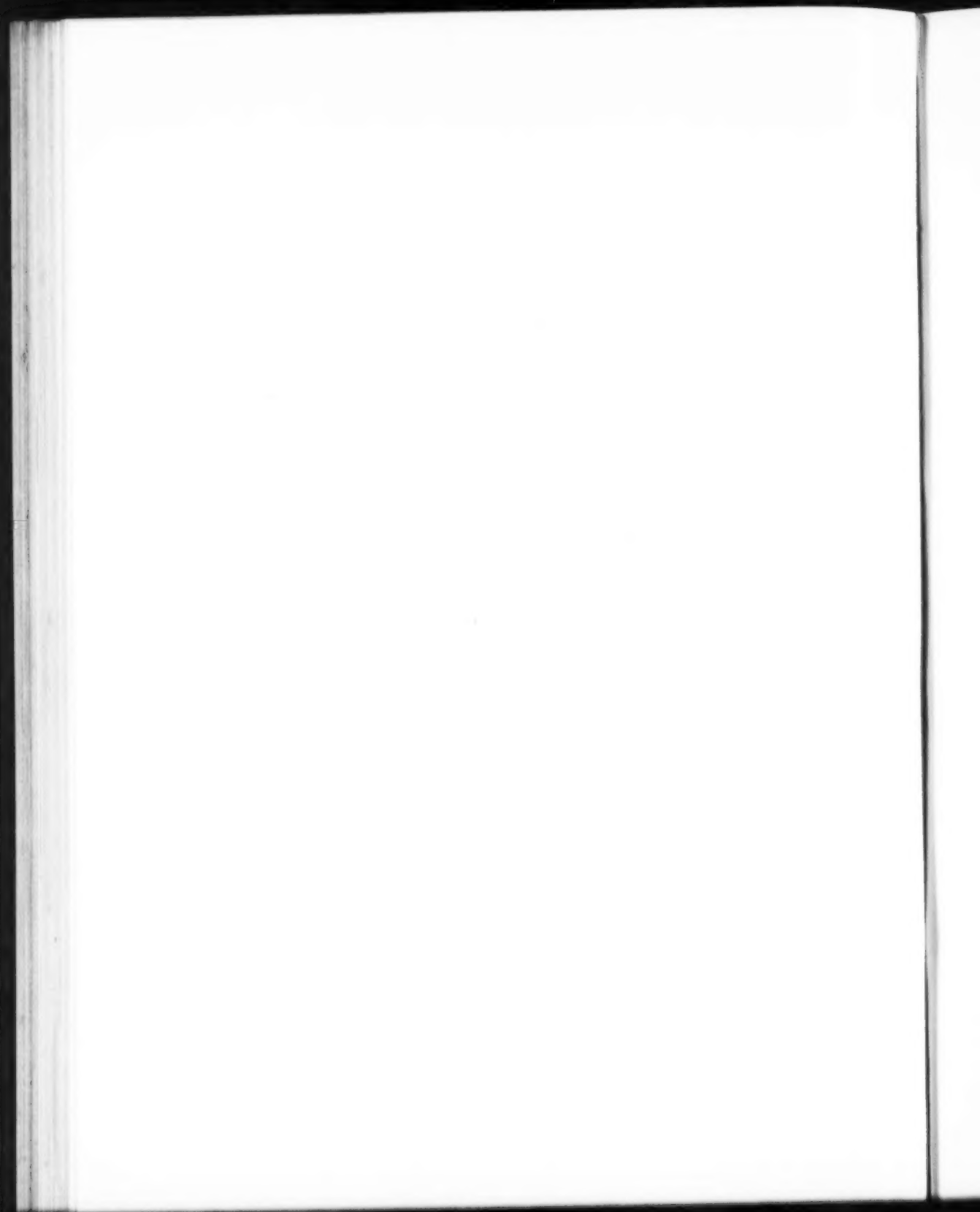
"Many clean, second-hand books can be used, but let us not insult our devoted brothers by offering them what no one else can use. They wear the best of wool clothing, much of which will be blood stained. They wear the best of leather shoes, many of which will not be worn out, but they will have done their service. Give the soldier good clean books and late magazines, whatever may ultimately be the fate of this material."

In selecting for these camp libraries, every volume should appeal in appearance and in content to some one or other group of men thus suddenly gathered from every corner of the country and from all walks in life to face a great crisis. They are all keen, able-bodied men over twenty-one years of age. Many of them are accustomed to good homes, to books and libraries. And the right books made promptly available at this time will offer them the pleasure of old association, while bringing help to meet new needs. What they may have at hand to read will wonderfully support their spirits and feed their energy. As time goes on we shall be able to learn from librarians at the cantonment libraries how best to discover and fill their wants.

Meanwhile from such hints as have come from field and camp, we may begin to gather books on well known lines of interest. Every librarian knows the sources for special lists and can quickly stimulate her own knowledge and experience of what are the books most gen-



TWO OF THE SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITS SHOWN AT THE LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE



erally popular by reference to the undeniable testimony of replacement lists for worn-out books.

#### *Magazines*

All good magazines will be welcome. While older numbers covering the period of the Great War may be quite acceptable, in general it is desirable to have those of more recent or current date.

Subscriptions for current magazines, illustrated weeklies and especially for the great dailies from the large cities all over the country might provide that such matter be mailed direct, taking care of course that unwarranted duplication be avoided by consulting the authorities in charge of the camp and cantonment libraries.

The following list of magazines selected at random and known to be especially interesting to men is given merely as suggestive of others in the same class which might be added:

<i>Century</i>	<i>New Republic</i>
<i>Collier's</i>	<i>New York Times</i>
<i>Current Opinion</i>	(illustrated edition)
<i>Electrical Experimenter</i>	<i>Outlook</i>
<i>Harper's</i>	<i>Popular Mechanics</i>
<i>Illustrated London News</i>	<i>Popular Science</i>
<i>Illustrated World</i>	<i>Monthly</i>
<i>Independent</i>	<i>Saturday Evening Post</i>
<i>Industrial Management</i>	<i>Scientific American</i>
<i>Literary Digest</i>	<i>Survey</i>
<i>National Geographic Magazine</i>	<i>System</i>
	<i>World's Work</i>
<i>Reference and foreign language study</i>	

Good portable and folding maps, student atlases (recent), and standard guide books, especially of the United States and countries at war; dictionaries and phrase books of foreign languages with possibly a few language text-books and elementary foreign texts with vocabulary and notes would be extremely useful and might well be supplied in some quantity.

#### *Technical and scientific*

Popular scientific and technical books, especially on trades and handicrafts always in demand. In technical books, those of an elementary, practical and

popular nature are especially wanted. They should be recent, particularly in the case of rapidly developing subjects such as aeronautics.

General subjects to be covered are:

Trades and crafts.  
Business engineering and industrial occupations.  
Applied science in the various branches.  
Elementary applied mathematics.

Some specific topics which may be named by way of example are:

Electricity and its applications, including elementary electrical engineering, electrical plants, wireless, etc.  
Automobiles and motorcycles; aeroplanes.  
Railroading, shipbuilding, submarines.  
Military training including works on map making and reading; signaling.  
Camp and personal hygiene, first aid, etc.  
Soldiers are fond of sketching; suggestive art text-books might be useful and even simple books on lettering, mechanical drawing, etc.  
Other subjects will doubtless suggest themselves.

#### *Books for the general reader*

For general reading there is a wealth of material from which to choose. The following groups will suggest the field: Some thoughtful, simple devotional books, non-sectarian in character and of general ethical appeal should find a place.

Forward movements in social welfare and civic betterment, attractively presented and more especially social problems created by the war may well be included, altho this field will probably be well covered in the magazines, such as the *Survey*, and others. Books on citizenship, patriotism and thrift are well to include.

Of bright, wholesome fiction, ringing verse and good drama there can never be too much. Certain kinds are more in favor with the men than others. These are the detective stories, adventure, romance, sea stories, standard and modern novels, including the historical novel and collections of good short stories. Single volume plays, especially Shakespeare, are enjoyed and poetry, songs and song-books.



Biography, especially personal narrative and reminiscence, explorers, inventors, scientists, military men, statesmen and reformers; in short, whoever has lived vividly or heroically or interestedly is interesting to others.

Good general histories of the countries at war supplemented by brief interesting commercial geography, travel and description and exploration, all yield a rich mine to draw from. Military and naval history, illustrated histories of this war, accounts of special campaigns and battles by participants and war correspondents should be included.

Doubtless in a few weeks there will be developed from many sources more systematic grouped lists of authors known to be popular among the soldiers. The main thing now is to get ready to do what we can do as soon as may be, so that when the cantonment libraries are ready a few weeks hence, librarians will also be ready to send forward at once as many suitable books and magazines as possible.

#### THE WORK OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY COMMISSION

Many people at Louisville were unfamiliar with the excellent war work inaugurated by the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission as soon as war was declared. It was described in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for July (p. 528-529), but has been so well summed up by Mr. Belden in a recent letter to this office that we reprint here, for the sake of coordinating all the information, the body of his letter:

"I should like to outline just what our commission has done," writes Mr. Belden. "I enclose herewith letters that will be of interest to you. The first appeal was made on April eighteenth; another on May tenth; and a final one on July third. We have co-operated as directed by the Committee of Public Safety of Massachusetts, and with the authorization of the legislature, with the state Y. M. C. A., and thru them have sent out traveling libraries, twenty-two in number, comprising some seven hundred volumes. These

books were either the gifts of friends of the commission or books purchased by the funds of the Library Commission, special permission having been granted by the legislature for the commission to use funds for this purpose. The Y. M. C. A. have taken the various books to groups of men guarding bridges, factories, and railways, for the Coast Guard, and so forth. We are now supplying books in various parts of the state for high school boys now in camps thruout the state who are assisting with work on the farms.

"Magazines were collected and held in the various libraries, awaiting instructions of the commission. Large quantities of these have been distributed thru the Y. M. C. A. from libraries which had thus gathered magazines. We are now receiving requests from army chaplains, asking for special books and helps to be distributed and used by the chaplains. So far as may be practicable, we shall try to meet these requests, as the need seems to be urgent, and to meet special individual cases for certain books and material that are not available in the Y. M. C. A. book collections.

"The commission has felt from the start that it must be up and doing, as there has been a demand for help from the start and this demand has been constantly increasing. When we heard of the Ayer encampment, where there are to be 30,000 or more men, the commission felt that some scheme must be immediately undertaken to collect material for this permanent camp, and in consequence the letter of July third was sent out to the chairmen of the boards of trustees of city and large town libraries. The result is encouraging even at this early date. Several hundred of the best books have already come to the Boston Public Library, and the notice has been given only three days' publicity. These books are to be held by the various libraries in the state, awaiting instructions from the Library Commission. I assume that these books, or at least the greater portion of them, will fit in with any scheme that may be devised for distribu-

tion by the A. L. A. committee. After all, the work that we have done is merely preliminary, and I hope that the committee will feel that it is not embarrassing in any way what they may wish to do."

#### CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Pending information as to the lines along which the libraries of the country would work together to secure reading matter for the soldiers in the new army, the Chicago Public Library sent the following appeal broadcast:

#### HAVE YOU A BOOK TO SPARE?

#### The Chicago Public Library Invites

#### Gifts of Books for

#### Soldiers' Traveling and Knapsack Libraries

Books donated by the citizens of Chicago will be assembled at the Library and made up into Traveling and Knapsack Libraries for the Soldiers in trenches and in field and the Nurses in camps and hospitals.

Will you give one or more books for this purpose?

Leave with or send to the Branch Librarian or the Main Library, marked "Books for Soldiers."

Beside the publicity given the appeal by newspapers and placards, nearly one hundred moving picture theatres responded favorably to a letter asking that a slide prepared by the library and carrying the appeal be shown at every performance for a month. The library hopes and fully expects to assemble fifty thousand books.

Distribution so far has been made thru the Y. M. C. A., to whom the books are being turned over at its camp buildings in numbers proportioned to the size of the encampment. The books are regarded as free gifts from the citizens to the men and boys in the service, and not as property of the library, which relinquishes all claim and responsibility when they are delivered to the Y. M. C. A. officials. The only mark of ownership is the label pasted on the cover:

#### SOLDIERS' LIBRARY

Given by Citizens of Chicago  
Collected by the Chicago Public Library  
Distributed by the Y. M. C. A.

Handle Carefully. Return Promptly  
Give the Next Man a Chance

PROPERTY OF THE SOLDIERS' LIBRARY

The first delivery was made by library auto truck to Fort Sheridan and the Great Lakes Naval Training Station on Registration Day, June 5. Fifteen hundred books, packed in thirty unit boxes, holding fifty each, were taken. At Fort Sheridan, where the Reserve Officers' Training Corps is stationed, five hundred books were delivered. These had been carefully selected with regard to the average age and educational equipment of this body of men, mostly college graduates. The remaining thousand books of the initial shipment, of a lighter character, adapted to the lads in training at the Great Lakes station, were then conveyed to the latter place, where over 8000 young men are at present encamped. In both places the arrival of the books was greeted with very evident appreciation.

#### NEW YORK CITY BRANCHES

The branch libraries of New York City are to be used as centers for the Hoover food campaign. Thirteen branch libraries already have established special departments of home economics, where the best books on the subject will be prominently displayed, and where circulars and Hoover economy cards may be obtained. Home economics clubs will be started and lectures and demonstrations given from time to time.

The branches already organized are the Washington Heights, Fort Washington, St. Agnes, Woodstock, Riverside and Mott Haven, 125th Street, Harlem, 115th Street and Morrisania. The organization has been done thru the home economics department of the National League for Women's Service.

#### HOME ECONOMICS LIBRARY IN WASHINGTON

In Washington, D. C., organization of the Home Economics Library of the Food

Administration has been begun by Isabel Ely Lord, former librarian at Bryn Mawr and Pratt Institute. Tested economy recipes, domestic science bulletins issued by the federal and state departments of agriculture, food conservation posters and popular and scientific works on dietetics, home management and allied subjects are to be collected by the library.

#### TACOMA PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Tacoma Public Library has granted to all non-resident soldiers who may be located at the divisional army cantonment at American Lake, Tacoma, Wash., the use of the library for the duration of the war. Each applicant signs both his home address and present address, indicating regiment and company, and the application slip must also be signed by a superior officer. The regular rules of the library must be observed by soldiers. The library has offered its building as a station at which Red Cross memberships may be taken, and has had published in the local papers a list of references on Red Cross relief work for dependents of soldiers and sailors. In connection with the federal registration on June 5, the library co-operated with the Registration Board of the city. The registration cards were taken to the Public Library on June 6, where the whole staff had volunteered as a unit to assist in checking the precinct records. The reports of the 131 precincts in Tacoma received a double check as a result, and the final official figures double checked at the library were ready the afternoon of June 9.

#### BRITISH NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM STARTED

A NATIONAL War Museum is in process of formation in England. Its scope and purpose are briefly set forth in the poster sent out by the secretary of the committee in charge, which reads as follows:

"A National War Museum having been determined upon by the War Cabinet and its undertaking having been approved of by His Majesty the King, a Committee has been formed consisting of the First Commissioner of Works, as Chairman, and representatives of the Admiralty, War Of-

fice, Ministry of Munitions, Records, literary and artistic, and Women's Work.

"The large proportion of the exhibits will be drawn from official sources, but the Committee are most anxious that the personal side of the war should be strongly represented. They appeal, therefore, to all officers in both services and to the relations of those on active service to make gifts to the Museum of souvenirs, British, ally or enemy, which have been sent home since the commencement of the war under the following headings:

"Equipment, Arms, etc., Books, Documents, Original Letters, Models, Personal Souvenirs, Photographs of Officers and Men, especially those who have won distinction, Drawings, Caricatures, Details of French Life, Dramatic Programmes, Proclamations, French Journals, etc.

"All gifts will be officially acknowledged, and every exhibit in the Museum, however small, will bear the donor's name on the label. As there is likely to be a very large number of gifts offered, it should be borne in mind that the earliest donors will have the preference when the exhibits are shown. It is particularly requested that no gift should be sent before the Secretary has been communicated with."

#### THE Y. M. C. A. BOOK SERVICE FOR ISOLATED POSTS AND DETACH- MENTS

FOLLOWING the action of the A. L. A. at Louisville in appointing a committee to take charge of the collection and distribution of books and magazines for soldiers in war camps, the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. sent a circular letter to all its secretaries in these camps, outlining the work this A. L. A. committee proposed to do and requesting their co-operation with the libraries. During the time that this plan is being put into operation, however, the secretaries are advised to make arrangements with the local and state libraries nearest the camps, whereby books and magazines may be secured for the soldiers' immediate use. While a certain number of the books so secured may be kept as a circulating library, with some simple charging system, it is considered desirable also

to have a collection which may be taken from the building without any formality of such record, tho by placards and in other ways the men taking them should be asked to return them "for the sake of the other fellow." From time to time the War Work Council plans to provide selected libraries on religious topics and on other special subjects.

The projected libraries of the A. L. A., however, deal first of all with the large cantonments and camps for the National Guard, and take less account of the many men already doing guard service in isolated posts. The Y. M. C. A. in Massachusetts has worked out an effective service for furnishing these men with recreational material. To William Orr, the educational secretary of the national War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., we are indebted for the notes upon which the following description is based.

The state or area under the direction of the department executive is divided into districts and circuits as a basis for visits to isolated posts or camps. These divisions are charted on a large scale map and the location of the several posts is indicated by pins of different colors. A tabulated statement is also made of these districts and their locations, together with a plan whereby the number of visits can be recorded. A card index is kept of each post, showing location, officer in charge, number of men, supplies furnished (a printed list is on the card), time of visit, and other notes. This record is transferred to a tabulation sheet in the office. The supplies include stationery, checkers, dominoes, baseball material, magazines, books, gramophones and records. The Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission provides a selected library of 50 or more titles in a box. This library is left for a time in a camp and then transferred to another camp thru the central office. Testaments are supplied to the men and are gladly received.

The equipment consists of an automobile provided with shelf and closet room for keeping the material. Usually the secretary who makes the visits drives the machine. He arranges for the placing of

supplies in the camps and forms the acquaintance of the men. He notes conditions in each camp, follows up any remarks concerning undesirable conditions, and holds personal interviews with officers and men as opportunity affords. On each visit to post or camp he leaves books and magazines, takes up those that have been read, and transfers them to other points. He also leaves supplies of writing material, including pens and ink, gramophone records, games and athletic material. The visit to the camp is itself a distinct service as the men are often lonely, and with time on their hands, the call by the secretary does much to break the monotony and keep them from various temptations.

While the personnel of the forces changes frequently, the posts themselves appear to be permanent as the need for guarding the several points will continue for some time to come. There is opportunity here offered for public libraries and other organizations to help the Y. M. C. A. greatly in this work, and it is probable that in many states a volunteer service can be secured for this particular work. The association feels that it is most important for such volunteers to be very definitely under the direction of either the local association or the central department of the state committee. Tenders of service should be made thru the department executive, whose address can be secured by applying to the Educational Bureau, War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., 124 East 28th street, New York City.

#### Y. M. C. A. READY TO OPEN NEW ARMY BRANCHES

EXTENSIVE activities of the International Young Men's Christian Association for keeping the American soldier amused and in constant touch with educational and religious work, from the training camps to the trenches in France, were outlined at a recent meeting of the National War Work Council.

George W. Perkins, chairman of the finance committee, and F. S. Brockman, associate general secretary, described in detail the work already accomplished or proposed both here and abroad. The pub-

lic, they said, already has contributed \$2,329,518.59 for this purpose, and of this amount \$1,788,347.25 has been expended on authorized extension work.

Enough money has been contributed, Mr. Perkins said, to establish stations in France in addition to the 216 centers to be operated at the various military cantonments, submarine bases and naval, aviation, marine and balloon bases in this country. Thirty secretaries already have been sent to France with large consignments of supplies, some of which were lost when the *Kansan* was sunk by a submarine.

Mr. Brockman issued an appeal for gifts of books, magazines, pianos, phonographs, other musical instruments and anything which may contribute toward the entertainment of the men in camp. Five thousand student officers now in camp are being given lessons in French, and facilities will be increased to care for 100,000 pupils when the new army is drafted.

A telegram from the French War Department was read at the meeting, asking immediately for fifty American men for special association work in the French army. These men will be sent abroad at once. None of the secretaries, who are given special training, receives more than \$2000 a year, many of them work without compensation, and none has claimed exemption from the draft.

In the sixteen army training cantonments to be established two buildings will be erected for each brigade. In the center of each cantonment will be a \$10,000 auditorium seating 3000 persons. Near the auditoriums will be administration buildings. The intention is to furnish a building for each 5000 men. The association is working in connection with the Fosdick Commission on Training Camp Activities appointed by the government, and it is expected that honorary commissions in the army will be given to association workers going abroad.

The buildings will be equipped with every device necessary to educational recreational and religious activities. In the trench dugouts at the front, writing facilities will be features, together with canteens where soldiers may buy candy and other things.

Sixteen buildings are now located in unnamed places in France, and five different French seaports have association headquarters. General American headquarters have been opened in Paris for the work abroad, with the co-operation of French association officers.

A. Varney, of New Zealand, who has been in charge at the front of the Australasian colony's association work, said, at a recent visit to the American headquarters in this city, that Y. M. C. A. huts are everywhere in the war theaters. "The Y. M. C. A. hut becomes the soldier's home, his club and his church," said Mr. Varney. —*New York Tribune*.

#### REGULATION FOR FORWARDING MAGAZINES TO MEN AT FRONT

THE Parcel Post Service Act of 1912 has been extended to provide a means by which publishers and readers of magazines may help soldiers and sailors of the United States expeditionary forces. Magazines bearing only a one cent stamp, no wrappings and no address, will be forwarded to American soldiers and sailors in the expeditionary forces in Europe provided they bear the following printed inscription in the upper right-hand corner of the front cover:

##### NOTICE TO READER

When you finish reading this magazine place a 1-cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employee and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors at the front.

No wrapping—No address.

A. S. BURLESON,  
Postmaster General.

Postmasters at offices of the first class will be given instructions from time to time regarding all such magazines received; offices of the second, third and fourth class will forward all such magazines when mailed by others than publishers in bundles labeled "Magazines for soldiers and sailors of the United States expeditionary forces" to a central office, one in each state, which shall be designated. The Postmaster General has made a point that publishers shall not mail magazines in this way, their share in the work being to print the notice above referred to on all their publications.



## TRAVELING EXHIBIT OF WAR POSTERS

A TRAVELING exhibit of the best of the American patriotic posters issued since the outbreak of the war has been arranged by Kendall Banning, director of the division of pictures of the Committee on Public Information.

The collection comprises about 50 pictures, including the work of Charles Dana Gibson, James Montgomery Flagg, Howard Chandler Christy, Henry Reuterdaahl, Sidney Riesenbergh, F. X. Lyendecker, Louis Fancher, Kenyon Cox, Milton Bancroft, George Wright, M. L. Britton, Fred Spear, Adolph Tiedler, C. Carleton, Carrie E. Lyon, Francis Halstead Adams, Willy Pogany, Cesare, Welsh, Guenther, Dougherty, and the Wentworth Institute.

The exhibit will be shown in public libraries and other public buildings thruout the country. It will be under the management of John Cotton Dana, of the Newark, N. J., Public Library. It will include recruiting posters designed for the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, as well as Red Cross posters, food posters, and designs issued for the various departments and bureaus of the Government by the departments themselves and by various patriotic committees.

## WILLIAM I. FLETCHER

WILLIAM I. FLETCHER, one of the outstanding figures in the American library world for many years, died in a sanitarium at South Amherst, Mass., on June 15. A member of the A. L. A. since 1878, and its president in 1891-92, his influence was steady and true in promoting the welfare of the organization and in forwarding the service which it desired to render to libraries and librarians everywhere. By his own devotion to the bibliographical work with which he early became associated, and by the high standard of excellence which he maintained in every piece of work he undertook, he did much to lift librarianship to the ranks of the professions. His genius for detail is shown by the long list of indexes with which his name has been associated; while a grasp of keenly felt needs is indicated by his pioneer

work with the summer school at Amherst College, which many librarians will remember with gratitude.

Mr. Fletcher was born in Burlington, Vt., April 23, 1844, the son of Stillman and Elizabeth Severence Fletcher, and was educated in the public schools of Winchester. He was for five years associated with Dr. W. F. Poole in charge of the Boston Athenæum and was librarian in Lawrence, Waterbury, and the Watkinson Library in Hartford, Ct., until in 1883 he was appointed librarian of Amherst College, succeeding Walter S. Biscoe, who went to assist Mr. Dewey at Columbia College. The following year he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the college. His summer course in library methods was started in 1891, to meet a definite need, and was continued until 1905. In 1911 Mr. Fletcher turned over active charge of the Amherst Library to his son Robert S. Fletcher, tho retaining connection with it as librarian emeritus.

Mr. Fletcher was the author of "Public libraries in America," published in 1895; joint editor with Dr. W. F. Poole of "Poole's index to periodical literature" and editor from 1882 to 1907 of its continuations; editor of the "A. L. A. index to general literature," 1893 to 1901; and editor of the "Co-operative index to periodicals" with its successor the "Annual literary index" later known as the "Annual library index," from 1883 until 1910.

## RALPH KNEELAND JONES

RALPH K. JONES, librarian at the University of Maine for twenty years, died at the home of his brother, Dr. Gilbert N. Jones, at Wellesley Hills, Mass., on June 9. Mr. Jones had been in poor health for nearly a year, and had been in Wellesley Hills several months for treatment.

Mr. Jones was graduated from the University of Maine in 1886, and for eleven years after graduation he was in business in Boston and in Findlay, Ohio. Since 1897 he had been librarian at the University of Maine. He was also the secretary of the Alumni Association, and had kept in closer touch with the alumni than any other per-

son. At commencement time, when he had been wont to have a large share in every function, his absence was keenly felt.

As an active worker for the bettering of library conditions in Maine, Mr. Jones was known to librarians in all parts of the state. He had served as secretary of the Maine Library Association, and had been tireless in his efforts to make its meetings of interest and benefit to all.

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### American Library Association

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#### THIRTY-NINTH CONFERENCE, LOUISVILLE, JUNE 21-27, 1917

THE thirty-ninth conference of the American Library Association, which would have been the forty-second had the conferences been annual without interruption, gathered at Louisville, June 21, 1917, with a registration which at the close reached 707, and a total attendance probably exceeding 750. Of these Kentucky (including Louisville) had 97 representatives, and there were in all 152 library people registered from Dixie. Under the conditions of the war year and other discouragements, this was a most creditable showing as to numbers, and the conference proved one of the best organized and most satisfactory in the history of the A. L. A. The travel parties, particularly from the East, were small, the special cars from Boston and New York starting with only 36, altho the train, including representatives from Buffalo and Columbus, contained about 60 upon arrival. The banner train was that from Chicago, including the Indianapolis delegation, bringing 138, while about 60 came on the St. Louis special cars. Memphis, with 10 representatives, was the banner city of the South in attendance. At the stations, Otto A. Rothert and a squad of sixteen Boy Scouts met the visitors and directed them to taxicabs and street cars which carried them to the hotels. Mr. Rothert and the Scouts met every train which arrived in Louisville from 7 o'clock in the morning until midnight. The hotel arrangements at the Hotel Seelbach, the headquarters, were disarranged by the persistence of the druggists, a good many of whom held over from the meeting of their convention, and occupied designated rooms until after the A. L. A. people had arrived. A considerable number were quartered at the Hotel Henry Watterson, which gave excellent accommodations and proved in every way satisfactory. The hospitality of the Louisville people was

unbounded, and teas, the automobile ride and the reception by Louisville authors and artists, were notable features, as chronicled below. The authors' readings, in fact, constituted the most notable single reception which the A. L. A. had ever enjoyed.

The conference proved to be the most conveniently organized and perhaps the best handled of any held in a city location. The Macauley Theater, at which the general sessions were held, the Hotel Seelbach, at which most of the other meetings were held, either in the auditorium, or ballroom at the top, or in the many adequate and convenient public rooms, and the Hotel Henry Watterson where the meetings of the state and law librarians were held in the auditorium or parlors, were all at or close to the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, the active center of Louisville. The convenience was in some measure offset by the hustle and bustle of the thronging traffic which almost rivaled that of New York or Chicago.

#### FIRST GENERAL SESSION

The first general session was held Thursday evening, June 21, in the theater and was made the occasion of the official welcome. General Bennett H. Young, an ex-Confederate officer of high standing in Louisville, vice-president of the Board of Trustees of the Louisville Public Library, and chairman of the local committee of arrangements, was the chairman of the evening and gave the guests of the library and the city the heartiest of welcomes. He was followed by Governor Augustus O. Stanley of Kentucky, who gave a like welcome to the state in a characteristic oration in which he dwelt upon literature and libraries. The official welcome to the city was made by Hon. John H. Buschemeyer, mayor of Louisville, who tho brief was none the less effective.

Dean Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago, who had reached the city early in the evening and departed at midnight for a speaking engagement in Texas, gave the main address on "Democracy and world politics," which was listened to with the close attention which the reputation of the speaker and the subject of the oration invited. He reviewed the national factors which resulted in the world war, showing the wide range of knowledge and thought which is characteristic of him.

After the exercises at the theater, a reception was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Seelbach on the upper story of that building, but the lateness of the hour and the strain

upon the elevator service, made the attendance less than it would otherwise have been. Those that participated enjoyed a warm welcome given by their official and other hosts, and thus the Louisville conference was auspiciously opened.

#### SECOND GENERAL SESSION

At the second general session on Friday morning, after preliminary announcements, the presidential address, which as usual is made the leading paper of this conference number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, was read for President Brown by Secretary Utley, dealing with "The changing public" and exciting general interest in its fitting theme. He was followed by Dr. Bostwick, who read a summary of the paper by Theodore W. Koch on "Books in trench, camp and hospital," and the four organizations in England covering this work, which is given in full in the preceding and present numbers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

A brief tribute to Miss Plummer, prepared by a committee of three, consisting of R. R. Bowker, Franklin F. Hopper, and Josephine Rathbone was read by Miss Rathbone, its text being as follows:

#### MARY WRIGHT PLUMMER

The American Library Association records its deep sense of loss to the profession by the death of Mary Wright Plummer. For thirty years she brought inspiration and leadership to the councils of this body by her broad vision, her high ideals, her administrative ability and her strong and delightful personality. With international interests and possessing the gift of tongues, Miss Plummer was in touch with European librarians and library movements from Italy to Scandinavia, and on several notable occasions, she represented this Association abroad. A librarian of significant achievement, a wise leader in professional training, a guiding spirit in her chosen calling, an inspiration to all with whom she came in contact, Miss Plummer's life was a high and noble influence on her fellow workers. She upheld the highest professional standards in the two library schools which she administered, and profoundly influenced the theory and practice of library training. To hundreds of students her wisdom and her vision of service, are a priceless treasure. Possessed of wide and intimate knowledge and first hand appreciation of literature, her valuation of books was keen, penetrating and sound. Whatever she wrote showed the sincerity, restraint and charm that characterized her own personality. A quiet spirit, high ideals of work and service, applied with unhurried zeal and sincerity, a great and kindly interest in her fellows, a genius for friendship that bred devotion in those who knew her, these traits were hers in full measure, and will make her memory an abiding ideal for those who shall come after.

This session was then given over practically to war questions, other papers scheduled being put over by general consent. Dr. Putnam read from the stage the full report of the preliminary committee and commanded the concentrated attention of the entire membership, which appeared more interested in this

than in any other subject of the conference. The two hours spent in comments on the report and suggestions and experiences on the general subject, reminded the veterans of the old-fashioned A. L. A. conferences, and were equally interesting and fruitful.

#### THIRD GENERAL SESSION

At the third session, on Saturday morning, the disappointment at the inability of C. R. Dooley, educational director of the Westinghouse Electric Co. at Pittsburgh, to be present and read his paper on "Training men during business hours," was balanced by the presence of J. W. Dietz of the Western Electric Co. of Chicago, who gave at length and in most interesting detail, an account of the training work amidst the 20,000 employees of that company, from office boys up, now in thoro and practical effectiveness. While this paper had little direct library bearing, it responded closely to the library spirit of development and suggested instantly the importance of library relations, as well as library work within a business organization. Dr. Swingle, head of the Bureau of Plant Industry in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, who was to speak on "Chinese books and libraries," was likewise prevented from coming by insistent national work, and the keen regret at his absence was emphasized by the reference to his striking personality and effectiveness as a speaker, which was made in apologizing for his absence. Joseph F. Daniels of the Riverside Library, California, was the first of the speakers regularly announced for this session to be present with his paper, which was an illuminating statement of library practice in California, as shown by the relation of the Riverside Library with library work in the county. Mr. Daniels explained that in addition to its limited home resources, the Riverside Library received only a few thousand dollars for county work and a few hundred dollars for school work, yet it had been enabled to act as the central agency for nearly a score of, so called, branch libraries in the several townships of the county, and to a number of high school and like libraries in connection with school work. This paper should be studied carefully in the proceedings when printed in full. Left over from the previous session was a paper sent from England thru Dr. Koch, which had been written by Dr. C. T. Hagberg Wright, librarian of the London Library, describing in detail the origin and progress of the supplying of "Books for Russian war prisoners in Germany." The reading of this paper supple-

mented Dr. Koch's account of the four distributing organizations in Great Britain. R. R. Bowker was then called upon for a talk on Russia, which, delivered without notes, is given by request, reshaped by the speaker, elsewhere in the present issue. It closed with the statement of the creditable beginnings of library work already evident in Russia, and a proposal for an address to be sent by the executive officials to Russia, which was adopted by a cordially unanimous vote. The message as later prepared, to be sent by letter, was as follows:

The American Library Association in conference at Louisville sends greetings to those in the New Republic of Russia, who having held true to the democratic faith are now beginning to realize their hopes for the future of their great country. The building up of a National Library during the past century to the third place in the library world was a notable achievement under old conditions, and the pioneer spirit shown in the recent foundation of a library school at Moscow and in the library enterprise of the Trans-Siberian Railway gives promise that under the new conditions of freedom, Russia will make the development of public libraries an important factor in the education of the people. In a new world made safe for democracy, America and Russia should go hand in hand in this great work and the American Library Association, mindful of the indebtedness of this country and of the world to Russian literature as an inspiration of democracy, pledges its aid to its Russian brethren in making for Russia the library progress which in the last half century has done so much for America.

#### FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

At the fourth session on Saturday evening, a subject of special interest personally to all librarians was covered in *extenso*, tho in preliminary rather than in final form, by a report prepared and read by P. L. Windsor of the University of Illinois on "Standardization of libraries and the certification of librarians."

The report being tentative, did not evoke as extensive discussion as it is likely to receive in its more definite and later form. The report will be found elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Wyer, as chairman of the new war service committee, then took the floor to present the preliminary report and outline the program already prepared by this enterprising and hard-working committee which was supplemented by the organization of sub-committees, and by reports of plans from Dr. Bowerman and other chairmen of the sub-committees. There was a call for discussion and suggestions, but the reports so commended themselves to the audience that "Silence gave assent," and early adjournment was had, to permit a session of the Council. This was held in the theater itself immediately after the meeting adjourned, tho it transacted no further business than the routine providing

for nominations to the Council from the Council itself.

#### FIFTH GENERAL SESSION

At the fifth session on Monday afternoon which was presided over by Vice-President Harrison W. Craver, now of the United Engineering Library of New York, Willis H. Kerr of Emporia, Kansas, brought forward as an introduction to an evening on library publicity, an elaborate report on this subject. The report consisted largely of answers to questionnaires not yet formally digested and Mr. Kerr confined himself therefore to general statements as to what has been planned, or is in actual operation in this field. This was followed by a paper of Carl Hunt, presenting, tho in general terms, a program for library advertising. There ensued a general discussion participated in, among others, by Mr. Judd, of the Bureau of Foreign Exhibits at the Custom House in New York, who by special request repeated the interesting statement made by him at the meeting of the Special Libraries Association. This bureau has undertaken the assembling of samples of foreign manufactures in various lines, and these samples will be lent to cities or organizations interested in studying the goods with which their own products will have to compete in foreign markets. The purpose of the bureau is to aid in building up the foreign trade of this country, and libraries can help by calling attention to these exhibits, or, where space permits, in borrowing and displaying the group of articles of special interest to the industries of the community.

#### SIXTH GENERAL SESSION

The sixth and final session was held on Wednesday morning, with diminished numbers, as usual, many of the members being busy with their preparations for departure, either on the Mammoth Cave excursion, or to their homes. Memorials for two ex-presidents and one ex-treasurer were presented and adopted by a rising vote. That for William I. Fletcher was read by Dr. Clement W. Andrews, that for Henry M. Utley, by Samuel H. Ranck, and that for Anderson H. Hopkins, prepared by W. W. Bishop, by Dr. Bostwick.

The full text of the memorials was as follows:

#### WILLIAM I. FLETCHER

The death of William I. Fletcher which has been communicated to us since the meeting of this conference, has removed from the library profession one of its earliest, most active and most useful members. Born at Burlington, Vt., 1844, he devoted a long life to library work of the highest standard



of excellence and he contributed in large measure to making librarianship a profession. As chairman of the publishing board, he had much to do with shaping the early and the permanent work of the board. Thru his attendance at twenty-three A. L. A. conferences beginning with that of 1877, as by his bibliographical work, he came to know and be known by great numbers of library workers and his sympathy and helpfulness expressed in his characteristically gracious manner, were as much at the disposal of the humblest as of the most eminent of his associates. He had a keen and eager mind, an affectionate nature, an unremitting patience in bibliographical detail, a marvelous capacity for work. He lived to become Librarian Emeritus of Amherst College, to see his son installed as his successor and to witness in its early stages the growth of the new library building which his work as librarian helped to earn for the college. As health failed, his affection for his library colleagues continued undimmed and while he faced with faith the long journey which he knew would soon come, it was his earnest hope that he might once more greet his old friends and make new friends at this Louisville Conference. His last days were solaced by the devotion of a loving daughter who had dedicated herself to the service of his declining years and he left behind to his children, to the college he had served and to the library profession an unblemished name and a life's service which cannot soon be forgotten.

#### HENRY MUNSON UTLEY

With the passing away of Mr. Henry Munson Utley, late librarian of the Detroit Public Library, the organized library world lost one of its sturdiest and most faithful adherents, one of its pioneer members.

Graduating from the University of Michigan in the year of 1861, when the nation faced a great crisis, he enlisted quickly in the service for public welfare by entering upon a journalistic career in Detroit, where his sober judgment and sincerity were rewarded with the editorship of a local influential paper.

In 1881 he became secretary of the Detroit Board of Education, followed by his appointment as chief librarian of the Detroit Library in 1885.

Mr. Utley entered upon this new field of service with a valuable knowledge of the municipal life of his city and the ripened judgment of a man whose energy had reached beyond the experimental stage and was ready for constructive work.

Mr. Utley identified himself at once with the American Library Association and applied its progressive principles in the organization of his own institution which quickly gained ground in usefulness and public support. He remained at the head of the Detroit Library for over a quarter of a century and his service was one of extraordinary devotion, patience and modesty.

Equally unstinted was his loyalty to the library profession at large, and he was honored accordingly. He served as president of the national body and his membership on the various American Library Association committees testify to the high esteem in which his judgment and counsel were held. His name stands first on the honor roll of those who labored for the organization and success of the Michigan Library Association, whose first president he was and whose chief officer he continued to be for many years.

With the rapid almost revolutionary changes in public service and educational standards of our day, the record and contribution of the individual may soon be forgotten but the rugged figure of Mr. Utley as he appeared among us, his kindly personality, will long be treasured among those who came to know his reserved yet lovable nature. He was one of "the old guard" and in paying tribute to his memory we honor one whose sympathy and tolerance with human society in all its variations never faltered, and one whose career was singularly free from egotism and self exploitation.

#### ANDERSON HOYT HOPKINS

The Association has learned with profound regret that Anderson Hoyt Hopkins died on Mar. 21, 1917. Mr. Hopkins was one of its life members, and for many years an active participant in its labors. He entered on library work while a student at the

University of Michigan, was assistant librarian of that University after his graduation in 1892, and later assistant librarian of the John Crerar Library of Chicago, at the time of its organization. In 1904 he became librarian of the newly organized public library of Louisville, Kentucky, and less than two years later was called to the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, where he continued until compelled by illness to retire from active duty in June, 1908.

At the time of his retirement he was treasurer of the A. L. A., and for some years had been a valued member of the Catalog Rules Committee. Altho removed from daily contact with library affairs, he was by no means forgotten by his former associates. We treasure his memory as a broad-minded, sane, warm-hearted, and wise colleague, a faithful friend, and a far-seeing pioneer in many lines of library development.

The tellers reported the following officers elected for the coming year:

*President*—Thomas L. Montgomery, librarian State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.

*First Vice-President*—Judson Toll Jennings, librarian Public Library, Seattle, Wash.

*Second Vice-President*—Linda A. Eastman, vice-librarian Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

*Executive Board*—Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.; Electra C. Doren, librarian Public Library, Dayton, Ohio.

*Members of Council*—Edna B. Pratt, organizer, New Jersey Public Library Commission, Trenton, N. J.; Louisa M. Hooper, librarian Public Library, Brookline, Mass.; Mary Emogene Hazeltine, preceptor University of Wisconsin Library School, Madison, Wis.; Willis K. Stetson, librarian Free Public Library, New Haven, Ct.; Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian Nebraska University Library, Lincoln, Neb.

*Trustee of Endowment Fund*—William W. Appleton, trustee Public Library, New York City.

The retiring president then gracefully gave the chair to President-elect Montgomery, who made a brief speech of pleasant thanks, and promised his best service to the work to which he had been called. The committee on resolutions then presented its report, which was unanimously adopted. After the transaction of whatever remained of routine business, the conference adjourned, and the second and final meeting of the Council was held immediately thereafter.

#### SOCIAL FEATURES OF THE CONFERENCE

On Sunday the association was formally invited to participate in public worship at the First Christian Church where its eloquent pastor, Rev. Edward L. Powell, preached a sermon on "Education and morals," which was much appreciated by his A. L. A. auditors. In the late afternoon a sacred concert was tendered to the association by a male chorus of Louisville and other artists, the floor being especially reserved for A. L. A. members, and this entertainment was greatly enjoyed by those who were not discouraged from attendance by the Sunday heat.



On Monday afternoon at 2:45 the conference gathered officially on the bleachers improvised at the back of the library, where the official group photograph was taken by the Royal Photograph Co., of Louisville. The stage setting, so to speak, with the library in the background, was an interesting one, and the multitude was kept in cheerful good humor, despite the heat, by the spectacle of the endeavors of her chief to capture Miss Hitchler, who was evidently intending to escape, and bring her into the picture. The picture proved one of the most interesting ever taken of an A. L. A. convention. Proofs were promptly shown and duly admired on the succeeding morning.\*

At 3:30 the start for the automobile drive was made from Library place and other streets surrounding the Public Library, where nearly three hundred automobiles had been commandeered for the purpose. A large portion of these were driven by their owners, and almost all the members from out of town took part in a drive of nearly thirty miles, in the course of which they were shown especially the three beautiful and characteristic parks of Louisville, soon to be united by parkways into an encircling system. The parks were especially interesting for their geological differences: Cherokee Park, an example of the limestone rolling country of the blue grass, which here approaches Louisville; Iroquois Park, of the sandstone "knob" outcropping in this region, rising to a height of five hundred feet about seven miles distant from the city; and Shawnee Park, of the flat alluvial plain and characteristic vegetation of the river bottom. Among those who were leaders of the automobile trip were General Castleman, no longer "the man without a country," for the exile on parole to which he was sentenced at the close of the Civil War was annulled by President Johnson, and he took a leading part as a citizen and patriot in the Spanish-American War; and Mrs. Mandeville, sister of Congressman Shirley, whose skilful and dashing driving aroused the wonder and admiration of her guests. General Castleman's services on behalf of the park system are commemorated

by one of the few monuments made for a living man, the equestrian statue at the park entrance showing him mounted on his favorite steed, California, and the comparison of the effigy with the live man, was extremely interesting.

The unique and most enjoyable feature of the conference was the evening of readings and music tendered by literary and artistic Louisville at the theater on Tuesday evening, June 26, which filled the house with members of the A. L. A. and Louisville people, the floor being reserved for the former. President Edgar Young Mullins, D.D., of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, presided and opened the entertainment with a brief and delightful account all too short of literary Louisville, referring specifically to the lists of Louisville authors present and recent, given in the bibliography which formed a feature of the evening's program.

Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice then delighted the audience with a reading of a chapter from her "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." The next reader was Mrs. George Madden Martin who gave some account of her "Emmy Lou," and a brief reading from a chapter of her biography of that young person, now eminent in educational circles. Cale Young Rice then read a selection of his remarkable dramatic lyrics, including "The wife of Judas Iscariot" and "The mystic," in striking contrast with the characteristic reading by his wife, which had opened the evening. The last participant was Mrs. Annie Fellows Johnston, who instead of a reading from "The little colonel," made a captivating address to her library audience in pleasant protest against the exclusion of her books from some libraries of which she had heard, and a delightful defense of "Prince Charming" as a natural and necessary element in books for girls. The good humor and the good taste of this clever bit of literature were cordially enjoyed.

These readings were interspersed by music, largely by Louisville composers, played and sung by Louisville artists and effectively complementing the authors' readings. The musical numbers included the singing by Miss Flora Marguerite Bertelle of "A perfect day," (words by Jean Wright Swope and music by Mildred J. Hill) and "Pierrot," music by Mrs. Newton G. Crawford, Mrs. Crawford being at the piano. Charles J. Letzler gave a violin solo, "Romanza," by Patrick O'Sullivan, with Mr. O'Sullivan at the piano. Clarence E. Wolff sang "Duna," music by Josephine McGill, and "O, Mother-My-Love," music by Carl Shackleton, with Miss McGill at the

\* The group photograph at the Annual Conference has for many years been given in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, but these have become of such excessive length as to make reproduction within reasonable limits, impracticable. The Louisville photograph is nearly five feet long, and reproduction in two or three sections would involve such reduction as to render the figures too minute for recognition. It is, therefore, not given in this number, but copies of the original can be had from the Royal Photograph Company, 421 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky.

piano. The recitative and air from *Lady of the Lake*, arranged for 'cello solo with viola obligato by Karl Schmidt, was rendered by Mr. Schmidt on the 'cello and Charles J. Letzler on the violin, with Mrs. Schmidt at the piano. The program was brought to a close by the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the audience, led by Miss Bertelle.

The literary portion of the evening was concluded by the reading of a number of letters and telegrams in brief and the presentation of a communication from the veteran editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, Henry Watterson. Mr. Watterson's regret at his enforced absence was certainly shared by all present. After this Mr. Bowker, speaking from a stage box and addressing President Brown in the opposite box, moved a vote of thanks, saying substantially that it would not be right to omit thanks to Louisville for the most remarkable reception which the American Library Association in its wanderings of forty years had ever enjoyed.

Besides the authors and musicians, the artists of Louisville did their share in the entertainment of the conference thru an exhibition of their works in the library building, which was enjoyed as a pleasant incident as the busy members of the conference found time to visit the library and enjoying the general hospitality of Mr. Settle and his staff in their beautiful building.

#### EXHIBITS

The official exhibits of the association were particularly interesting and well timed, fitting in with the mood and purposes of the organization. The display of posters under the charge of Joseph L. Wheeler, for the purposes of illustrating possibilities in library publicity, was remarkable for the logical development of an argument intended to show why libraries advertise.

Commencing with two posters presenting the proposition that libraries advertise, as business organizations do, to increase distribution and to lower the cost of the same, there followed cards illustrating many methods of general and particular appeal thru the use of most of the mediums known to commercial institutions—the card, the letter, the list, the window, the street car, the newspaper, etc. Other posters pointed out the value and the make-up of good attractive "copy" thru care in the choice of color, type and illustration; still others urged economy that comes from knowledge, proper instruments and co-operation, and finally placards called to the attention the fact that distribu-

tion, and there must be distribution, should be timely and well placed. These many posters were in themselves samples of effective card advertising that spoke volumes.

The Model Business Library, loaned thru the courtesy of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World and in charge of Guy E. Marion, consisted of more than 1000 volumes, approximately 200 of which were directories, lists, and schedules of use in ordinary business administration. These books covered all the departments of business organization that are common to every progressive activity. As a library they were properly listed and indexed with reference to the phases of business with which they deal, whether advertising, insurance or what not. This collection was intended to be a workable list of titles—books which hold between their boards material of value to any active organization.

That business in print is not confined to books from a Model Business Library, but is supplemented and brought up to the minute by the literature of the trade press, was brought out by the juxtaposition of the exhibit of trade journals. This display, arranged by Adelaide R. Hasse, drove home this fact at least: that the periodical literature of business is tremendous in its size and unlimited in its ramifications. No active industry of mankind is there which is not served by timely and valuable printed matter that deals with the facts and ideals of that industry in all parts of the world. Of the grand total of trade periodicals this exhibit showed about one-half of the leading journals and almost all of the various trades. By comparison with a model business library it showed that the authors of the books of one were often the active workers and writers in the pages of the other. This exhibit was arranged to inspire librarians with the possibilities of service to the industries of their respective communities thru a knowledge of the publications of the trade paper press.

To help in the work of binding and repairing books, there was shown another splendid array of posters which displayed samples of effective binding and the methods by which it is secured; samples of poor binding and its attendant results; the value and purpose of binding and repairing as contrasted with discarding and when the one should be done as opposed to the other; the equipment and materials necessary for ordinary purposes of repair. This array of posters was supplemented and enhanced by a demonstration of

actual work in binding and repairing carried out by Gertrude Stiles of the Cleveland Public Library.

"What Tommy Atkins reads" was one of the most interesting of all the exhibits. Books and magazines popular with Tommy Atkins in the trenches, many of them unknown to American readers, were collected and sent to the conference by Theodore W. Koch, chief of the order division of the Library of Congress, who has been in London for several months. The books were sent to this country in six packages (of which five were received), by parcel post. The *Christian Herald* and the British *Y. M. C. A. Weekly* lay beside *Nick Carter's Magazine* and *Punch*. A decidedly English flavor was given by "Blighty, a budget of fun from home." Then there was a correspondence roll, filled with paper and postcards and envelopes which some boy from London or Whitehill or Dublin used to write back home. Dozens of paper-back novels, sport magazines, and many technical journals rubbed shoulders with Dickens, English translations of Balzac and de Maupassant, Jack London, a deck of playing cards, a little pocket Bible such as the *Y. M. C. A.* furnishes the soldiers of the King, and Catholic translations of the Bible, prayer books, catechisms, meditations and guides for a holy life even amidst the temptations of the army. There were also song books, and a group of conversation manuals for those who do not speak French or German. *Y. M. C. A.* posters made from charcoal drawings and showing various scenes in camp and trench were a part of this exhibit. A detail of Boy Scouts was on hand at all hours to prevent the souvenir craze from depleting the unusual collection.

A number of commercial exhibits were shown on the tenth floor of the Hotel Seelbach. Gaylord Brothers brought to this exhibit their new publicity aids and their new work table for holding books for labeling purposes. Borden Bookstack Co. displayed a section of the new Cantilever construction stack illustrating an upper story of one and the lower story of another and their constructive relationship. Albert Bonnier displayed a new list of literature and titles of translations from the Scandinavian, and some pieces of Scandinavian art. John R. Anderson supplemented the Model Business Library with a large collection of timely business books, and McDevitt-Wilson brought an interesting little library of business literature. The Library Bureau exhibited a number of their

library products and the H. W. Wilson Co. showed their full line of library aids.

#### POST CONFERENCE TRAVEL

Owing doubtless to war conditions, the number registered for the proposed post-conference trip across the Alleghenies and down the James river was so small that no official trip was arranged, with the exception of that to the Mammoth Cave. This proved to be, in the estimation of the excursionists, one of the most satisfactory outings the association has had, altho made under difficult conditions, the hotel at the Mammoth Cave having been burned last season. As a consequence, the one hundred and thirty people who left Louisville Wednesday were variously homed in tents and minor buildings, two in a bed and five beds in a tent, with the additional joy of going to the "office" for water for ablutions in the morning. The party was divided into three squads of about forty each and made two excursions into the cave, taking trip number two, which was about three miles, Wednesday evening, and trip number one, which is five miles, in the morning on Thursday, in time to start back about noon and reach Louisville for the afternoon train. There were no mishaps and no grumbling, and the party felt abundantly rewarded for any hardships by the sight of the wonderful phenomena, being quite content to refrain from exploring the one hundred and five miles which have been mapped. The costumes were effective if not becoming, and the regulation jests of the guides were appreciated. The party brought back one new by-word "Huddle-up," which preceded the call for silence, as the guide was about to make an announcement or get off a joke. So "Huddle-up" will doubtless become a feature of A. L. A. language hereafter.

During the conference, a number visited Lexington by train, and a few Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, situated by compromise between Louisville and Lexington, between which cities the rivalry for the capital has been an occasion for heart burning. The few who visited Frankfort Wednesday afternoon after the close of the conference were personally received by Frank K. Kavanaugh at the Capitol, first occupied in 1910, in which the whole rear portion is given over to the state library from basement to attic. The state archives we understood to be stored on this upper floor, but it is hoped they may be made more accessible later. Governor Stanley received his visitors most affably and was induced to tell the story of his remarkable achievement at Murray last January,

where he went unarmed and without troops to stay a lynching. The coolness, pluck and bravery, which he there and then displayed, constitute an historic episode. A mob had gathered to lynch a negro who had committed a horrible murder, but the judge of the county and the commonwealth attorney sent the negro out of the county for safe keeping, whereupon the judge and attorney were marooned in a local hotel and surrounded by the mob under threat of lynching if the negro was not produced by the 9 o'clock train next morning. When Governor Stanley, then at Louisville, received unofficial word of the situation, he called the judge on the telephone and received confirmation of the word that both he and the commonwealth attorney were in the custody of the mob, and to prevent the lynching of two white men workman, they had actually arranged for the return of the negro and his delivery to the mob. Governor Stanley reached Murray by special train at dawn the next morning, arraigned the judge and the attorney for proposing to surrender, addressed the mob in groups and finally at the courthouse obtained the support of a number of the citizens active in the mob. By this pluck, in face of the threats to lynch the Governor himself, he vindicated the majesty of the law, and saved the county and the state of Kentucky from disgrace. A jury was obtained from another county, the negro was tried in the same court house, was duly sentenced and now awaits execution by due process of law. This is not a library affair, but is related here because those who heard the Governor's address of welcome will be interested to know what manner of man the orator is.

The small delegation which visited Lexington on Thursday morning were most hospitably received by Denny B. Goode, secretary of the local Board of Commerce, who personally conducted them about the bustling and enterprising little city, whose well-paved streets and air of thrift were most appreciated. The Hotel Phoenix there proved surprisingly excellent, and thence the visitors were taken to the courthouse with the statues nearby of famous southerners; to the delightful Public Library, with the park playground adjoining at the rear; to the Transylvania College, with which Henry Clay was associated; to one of the trotting farms and the historic trotting track of the Kentucky Racing Association; to the warehouses for the storage of loose leaf tobacco, of which Lexington exports \$7,000,000 worth a year; thence to the Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering and other buildings. The visitors were equally de-

lighted with the city and its homes and surroundings, and with the hospitality offered them, and chiefly regret that no more of the A. L. A. members could enjoy this happy experience. Some fourteen or fifteen made a stop-over, tho by different trains, at the Greenbrier in White Sulphur Springs on the Chesapeake & Ohio main line, and enjoyed the spacious and delightful hostelry, the motor ride over the divide of the Alleghanies from West Virginia into Virginia, and the park and golf links, which are an adjunct to the hotel. Mr. Faxon was one of this party and it was unanimously voted, that as the Greenbrier and its adjunct the old White Hotel could accommodate at least 1,000 persons with numerous spacious meeting rooms, the A. L. A. should some day arrange for its conference 2,000 feet up in this heart of the Virginia Alleghanies. From this point, the remainder of the conference dispersed to their respective homes.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT

The usual routine work has been performed, and work grows in bulk with the years.

*Chicago Headquarters.*—The association continues to be the recipient of the generosity of the board of directors and librarian of the Chicago Public Library, and as the years increase in which we report this truly magnanimous treatment the appreciation of all members of the association must increase in proportion.

*Membership.*—When the 1916 Handbook went to press there were 3188 members of the association. Since then there have been additions as follows: New personal members, 150; former personal members rejoining, 24; new institutional members, 37; former institutional members rejoining, 3; total, 214 (as against 152 for same period last year). Six personal members became life members (same number as last year). An extensive campaign for new members, especially institutional, was conducted during the winter with fairly satisfactory results. Chief librarians who are already members can render a great service by recommending membership to their heads of departments and other staff members who are not members, but whose salaries warrant them in becoming such. We also need more library trustees in the association.

*Recommendations for Positions.*—A feature of the work at headquarters this year, as heretofore, has been to recommend librarians and library assistants to positions on requests of the appointing authorities, but the number is small compared with what it should be. The library schools and the state library commis-



sions are largely utilized, but we wish to call attention to the A. L. A. office as, in the phrase of the reference department, "one more place to look."

*Uniform Library Statistics.*—In February a questionnaire to secure library statistics was sent to about 950 libraries. Returns have been received from about 400. Statistics furnished by a few were too meager to print, but those from about 375 libraries, public, high and normal school, college and university, and various types of special libraries, were tabulated and appended to the secretary's printed report. It is expected that a library yearbook, issued by the United States Bureau of Education, will soon assume definite shape. Uniform library statistics will very properly form a conspicuous part of such a publication.

*Committee of One Hundred.*—The secretary has been appointed by the United States Commissioner of Education a member of the Committee of One Hundred to study the Americanization problem, particularly how foreigners may be helped to understand American conditions and institutions through the evening schools. The committee wishes to study the problem of effective evening schools for foreigners and how best to induce non-English speaking people to attend these schools. The secretary would like to collect information how librarians are assisting the schools in this work, and will be glad to receive any reports, posters, announcements or information of any kind.

*Publishing Board.*—The secretary of the A. L. A. is also secretary of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, and as such devotes a considerable part of his time and efforts to the activities of the Board. The same applies also to other members of the headquarters staff.

*Library Plans and Photographs.*—The collection of library plans and photographs continues to grow both in size and usefulness. Although not large it is capable of considerable service and we cordially invite librarians to avail themselves of it whether in planning of new buildings, in assembling material for a library exhibit or for any other purpose.

*Japanese Art Panels.*—At the close of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition the Imperial Japanese Government presented to the American Library Association twenty-three very beautiful art panels which were among the objects exhibited at San Francisco. These panels were water color paintings on silk with ebony frame. They were the work of advanced students in the Tokyo School of Art. Since last October the collection has formed a traveling exhibit, an itinerary covering eighteen libraries of the north-central

states having been worked out, each library retaining the exhibit two weeks. An itinerary covering Eastern libraries will be begun in October of the present year.

*Publicity.*—In addition to assisting the publicity committee wherever possible, the secretary has furnished frequent "stories" to the Associated Press, and has prepared articles for the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, *Survey*, *Social Service Review*, *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, Texas newspapers, and for various yearbooks. The association and libraries generally need a trained publicity expert who will devote all or a large part of his time to the publicity problems of libraries. Steps to procure such an individual have been considered by the publicity committee, the Executive Board, and other librarians, but no favorable result has yet been reached. A library publicity and advertising conference under the auspices of the Advertising Association of Chicago was held in Chicago, May 25. This was, we believe, the first meeting of this kind in the history of libraries.

*Field Work.*—During the past year the secretary has addressed six library schools, three state library association meetings and made several other addresses on library topics.

Carl H. Milam, librarian of the Birmingham Public Library, was appointed official representative of the association to the meeting of the Mississippi Library Association at Columbus, May 3-4. He delivered an address on "Library service—a look ahead."

The association was invited to send a delegate to the inauguration of Dr. W. A. Jessup, as president of the University of Iowa, and the president appointed Miss Julia A. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission.

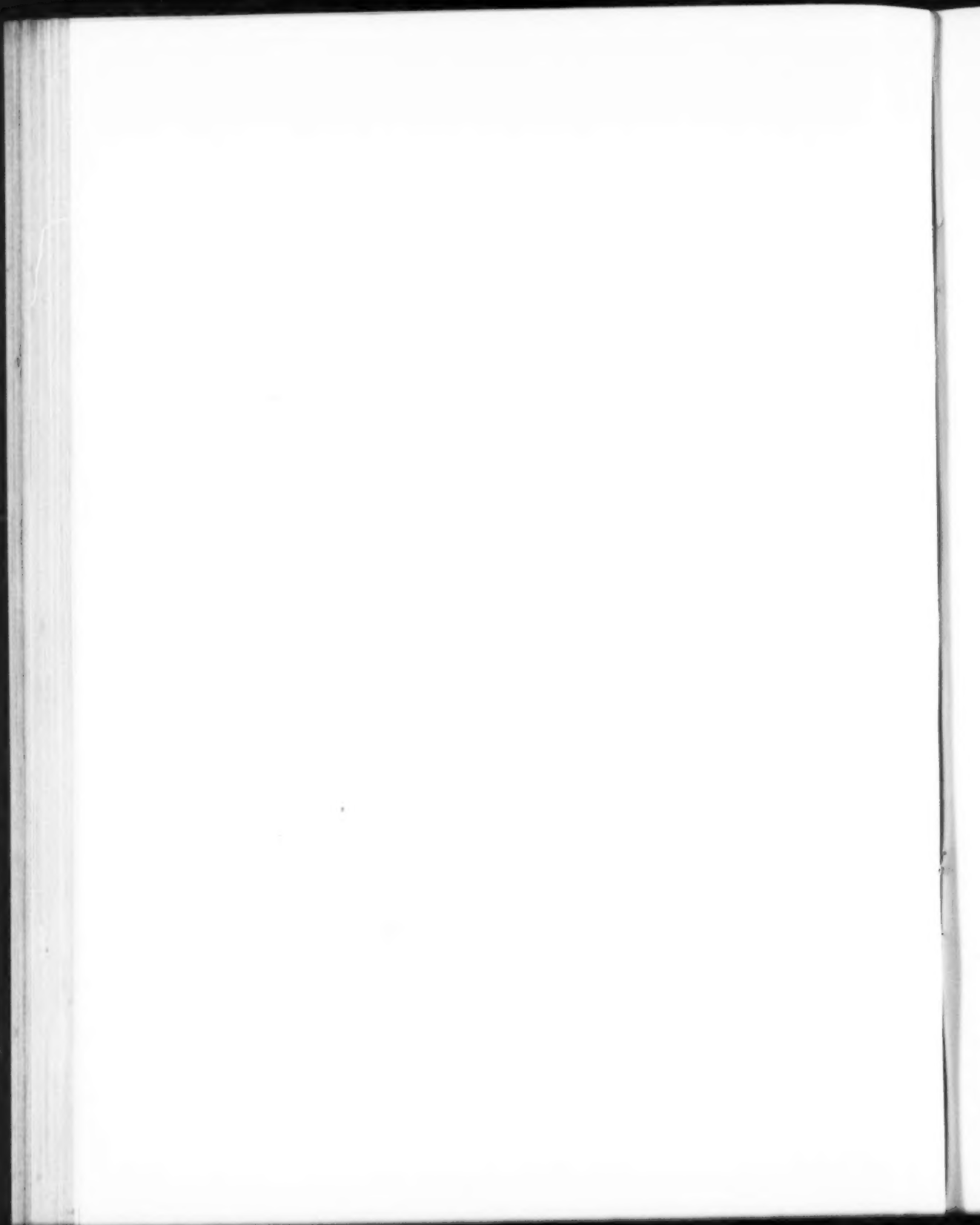
*Necrology.*—During the past year, since we met at Asbury Park, the association has lost by the hand of death sixteen of its members. The number includes two library trustees, one of whom having reached the venerable age of ninety-six, was probably the oldest member of our association; four active heads of libraries; a former treasurer of the association, for many years active and prominent as a library administrator; two ex-presidents of the association, one cut off in what seemed her professional prime, the other passing in the fullness of years after seeing his life work appreciated and its continuity assured; and others who in their respective places of responsibility had performed their duty faithfully and well.

The list is as follows: Grace E. Babbitt, reference librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Mary H. Cur-





AN EXHIBIT ILLUSTRATING THE USES OF LIBRARY PUBLICITY, AND A TABLE FULL OF THE BOOKS TOMMY ATKINS READS, SHOWN AT THE CONFERENCE IN LOUISVILLE.



ran, associate librarian of the Bangor (Me.) Public Library; David N. Camp, president of the New Britain (Conn.) Institute Library; Florence B. Custer, librarian of the Passyunk Branch of the Philadelphia Free Library; Ernest L. Gay, of Boston, librarian of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities; Alice Stanton Griswold, librarian of the Hartford (Conn.) Medical Society Library; Anderson Hoyt Hopkins, for many years prominent in library work, but who was obliged by ill health to retire from the work in 1908; Mary Boyden Lindsay, librarian of the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library; Mrs. Louisa van de Sande Mann, wife of Benjamin Pickman Mann, of Washington, D. C.; Mary Morison, trustee of the Peterborough (N. H.) Town Library; Mary Wright Plummer, principal of the library school of the New York Public Library, president of the A. L. A. for the year 1915-16; Herman Rosenthal, chief of the Slavonic division of the New York Public Library; William Henry Sargeant, librarian of the Norfolk (Va.) Public Library; Myra Frances Southworth, librarian of the Brockton (Mass.) Public Library from 1874 to 1897; Henry Munson Utley, librarian of the Detroit Public Library from 1885 to 1913 and librarian-emeritus from the latter date; Florence Whittier, for several years past and until failing health compelled her resignation, assistant librarian of the University of Missouri.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary*.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

##### COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS

The St. Louis post office is advertising that it will transmit books to and from the library of that city by parcel post. The post office took the initiative in the matter.

The important work of the year for the committee occurred in connection with the proposed War Taxation Bill, two of the provisions of which were such as materially to affect public libraries. The first of these provided that periodical publications should pay a rate of postage based upon the distance from the point of publication to the destination. Believing that this would be detrimental to public libraries, especially those in parts of the country distant from the points of publication, inasmuch as it would render the price of magazines greater to them and would have a tendency to diminish the circulation of periodicals whose subscription list was nationwide, a formal protest was filed.

Another proposed provision placed a 10 per cent import duty upon all articles now upon the free list, in which free list books for public libraries are included. Inasmuch as

state and municipal libraries are among the agencies of such governments, it seems that a tax upon books imported for such libraries is indirectly in contravention of the right of such state and local governments, to be free from federal taxation, and while the tax may not be contrary to the letter of the constitution, it is clearly against its spirit. A more important argument, however, is that such a tax, by diminishing the amount available for the purchase of books printed without the boundaries of the United States renders the libraries of the country less able to do their part in preparing the people to meet the educational emergencies of present and future years. The libraries cannot do their part toward that preparedness which is so much urged upon every one at present, if they have their income cut in any avoidable way.

At the present time, and in connection with the present war, books are printed, for example, in Canada, Great Britain, and France, which should be on the shelves of many libraries. Surely an educational institution, such as a library, ought to be able to provide for the people books printed in every land, so as to give Americans the benefit of advances in knowledge made and published in any language.

In a vigorous protest against this provision, your committee had the co-operation of the bookbuying committee. It is pleasant to be able to add that, at the present writing, the Senate Committee upon Finance has voted to remove from the bill both of the provisions to which objection was made. We may felicitate ourselves that our efforts contributed in some measure to this.

BERNARD C. STEINER, *Chairman*.

##### COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

The report of the committee is simply one of progress.

The committee has co-operated with the secretary in making an arrangement with the United States Commissioner of Education by which the Bureau of Education will hereafter publish the long hoped for Library Yearbook. The backbone of such an annual will be the statistics, according to the form prepared by this committee, that have for the last two years been published in the A. L. A. conference Proceedings. The annual to be published by the Government will naturally cover a larger number of libraries than have been represented in the tables published in our proceedings. Suggestions are now being invited as to which particular items of statistics are generally considered most important for comparative purposes and what other features are

most desired to form regular or recurring parts of such a library annual. While awaiting such suggestions, the plans for the year-book are incomplete, and the tables of statistics will again this year be published in the Proceedings.

On the subject of labor-saving devices the following statement has been furnished by C. Seymour Thompson, who has the work in hand:

"The committee hopes that it will be possible in the near future to commence the preparation of the manuscript of the work on labor-saving devices and equipment, the publication of which, subject to the approval of the Publishing Board, was authorized by the Council in December, 1915. The preparation of this work will require considerable time, for not only will great care have to be taken to verify from the manufacturers all information concerning their articles, but it is planned to submit different sections to various librarians who may have made special investigation of certain devices, for their criticisms and suggestions."

In fairness to Mr. Thompson it should be explained that the task of reorganizing a library and of occupying a new building have interfered with the progress of this work.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Chairman.*

#### COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION

The committee submits a code of practice for inter-library loans which may be taken to embody the more essential points in the actual practice of those libraries in North America which are now the chief lenders to other libraries. Accordingly, compliance with its recommendations will entail no departure from well recognized procedure, while it will as a rule prove convenient to both applicant and lender. Although it is not to be expected that any Code of Practice could be devised which would meet, without modification, the requirements of every library, nevertheless, the present Code has been compiled in the hope of conducting to some uniformity, and, at the same time, of offering suggestions and recommendations on points which every library must consider when drawing up or revising its own code of rules.

A word of explanation is perhaps due in regard to Section 11. The stipulation that a book, if lent, shall be used only in the building of the borrowing library is often demanded less "in the interest of safety" than to enable the borrowing library to make sure of its ability to return the book punctually. By college libraries, for instance, when borrowing books

for professors, the stipulation might be welcomed as tending to produce this result.

Finally, before applying to a library for a loan, one should consider what that library is, and what it is doing. The nature and scope of public libraries, state libraries, university libraries, libraries which exist solely for research, and so on, differ from each other in important respects; and there is a corresponding difference in the nature and purpose of the loans each class of library may be expected to make.

#### 1. Purpose

The purpose of inter-library loans is (a) to aid research calculated to advance the boundaries of knowledge, by the loan of unusual books not readily accessible elsewhere, (b) to augment the supply of the average book to the average reader; subject, in both cases, to making due provision for the rights and convenience of the immediate constituents of the lending library, and for safeguarding the material which is desired as a loan.

#### 2. Scope or Extent

Almost any material possessed by a library, unless it has been acquired on terms which entirely preclude its loan, may be lent upon occasion to another library; and it may be assumed that all libraries are prepared to go as far as they reasonably can, or as their regulations permit, in lending to others. Still, the lender alone must decide, in each case, whether a particular loan should, or should not, be made.

When applying for a loan, if a photographic reproduction would be a satisfactory substitute, librarians should always state the fact. Reproductions can frequently be obtained at small cost, and have an advantage over an actual loan, in that they become the property of the borrower.

#### 3. Material Which Should Not Be Applied For

Current fiction; any book requested for a trivial purpose, or which is available in other libraries more readily accessible to the applicant; also, if applying to a public library, current publications that can readily be purchased and for which there is a natural demand in a public library.

#### 4. Material Which Should Be Lent Only Under Exceptional Circumstances

Material in constant use or request in the library applied to; books of reference; books that are not to be taken from the library applied to except under special permission; material which by reason of its size or character requires expensive packing, or high insurance; material which by reason of age, delicate texture, or fragile condition, is likely to suffer from being sent by mail or express.

#### 5. Music

Music is lent on the same conditions as books, but, if copyrighted, must not be used for public performances, except as permission for such use be secured from the copyright proprietor.

#### 6. How Effectuated

By libraries of standing, which will apply to others expected to possess the desired material, in order of their relative distance from, or relative duty to, the community in which any particular requests originate; the nearest library, which in respect of distance, or of duty, to be approached first.

\*The graduate student who has a thesis to prepare stands midway between these two extremes. It is often taken for granted that the needs of the graduate student should be met as a matter of course. But it would seem at least equally reasonable that the graduate student should choose his subject of study largely according to the means he has at hand. Not that he should be prevented from making use of an occasional inter-library loan, but that his choice of a subject ought not to be such as to involve securing a large part of his material from a distant library.

Applications for loans should give the author's full name, or at least, surname *correctly spelled*, with initials; title, accurately stated; date; publisher, or place of publication; edition, if a particular edition is needed. Applications should be typed or written legibly, preferably on a card of standard library size.

#### 7. Limit of Number of Volumes

Each library must fix a limit for itself.

#### 8. Duration of Loan

This will vary with the nature and purpose of the loan. The time allowed will be stated in each case by the lender when the loan is made. Four weeks is, perhaps, a fair average period. The period is counted from the day the book leaves the lender to the day it is returned by the borrower. An extension of time may usually be obtained for good reasons. Application for such extension must be made early enough to permit an answer from the lending library to be received from the lending library to be received before the book's return is due. The lender always reserves the right of summary recall.

#### 9. Notice of Receipt and Return

Receipt of books borrowed must be acknowledged at once; and when books are returned, notice must be sent by mail at the same time. Promptness in this respect is necessary to permit books to be traced if they go astray.

Notice of return should state: Titles of books sent (with call numbers); date of return; conveyance, e. g., insured parcel post, prepaid express, etc., in the latter case, naming the express company.

#### 10. Expenses in Connection with Loan

All expenses of carriage (both ways) and insurance, when effected, must be borne by the borrowing library.

#### 11. Safeguards

The borrowing library is bound by the conditions imposed by the lender. These it may not vary, although a good deal will usually be left to the discretion of the borrowing library. In such a case, the borrowing library will safeguard borrowed material as carefully as it would its own; and its librarian will require to be used within its own building whatever material would be so treated, in the interest of safety, were the borrowing library its possessor.

#### 12. Responsibility of Borrower

The borrowing library must assume complete responsibility for the safe-keeping and due return of all material borrowed.

In cases of actual loss in transit, the borrowing library should not merely meet the cost of replacement, but should charge itself with the trouble of making the replacement, unless the owner prefers to attend to the matter.

It should be remembered, too, that while, if a single volume of a set be lost, it is usually necessary to buy the whole set or a large part of it in order to obtain the missing volume, the post office or express company is seldom willing to refund the full cost of such replacement. In two recent cases it was possible to collect only the proportional cost of the volumes actually lost as compared with the original cost of the full set—a sum by no means sufficient to make good the loss.

#### 13. General Provisions and Suggestions

Disregard of any of the foregoing rules, injury to books from use, careless packing, or detention of books beyond the time specified for the loan, will be considered good ground for declining to lend in future.

The borrowing library should inform individuals of the conditions attached to each particular loan.

C. H. GOULD, *Chairman*.

#### BOOKBINDING COMMITTEE

Owing to the resignation of Mr. Bailey as chairman of the bookbinding committee, the present chairman has thought it best not to attempt the development of the bookbinding

work along the lines of technical discovery and experiments, but to spend the next year or two in popularizing the knowledge already at hand. The interest shown by small libraries in the subject of bookbinding has been disappointing at all times. Accordingly the committee has planned to prepare an exhibit of library bookbinding and its principles, with examples of good and bad practice, and to show this at the Louisville conference. The plans will include a demonstration of book repairing and mending, something of direct value to every library. It is hoped the exhibit may be transported to various state library meetings during the next year.

A number of bookbinding inquiries from libraries in various parts of the country have been answered by the chairman of the committee, and specifications have been submitted for the forthcoming new edition of the *Encyclopedia Americana*. Likewise considerable correspondence has been carried on with one of the large manufacturing companies which publishes a heavy catalog volume which it desired to have bound in the most approved form.

It is felt by the committee that too much emphasis cannot be placed at this time on presenting very forcibly to small libraries the necessity of having bookbinding done in approved manner, without reference to the location of the bindery. Hundreds of libraries are having their work done by so-called library binderies, which are turning out very unsatisfactory work. Every book so bound means a financial loss to the library.

JOSEPH L. WHEELER, *Chairman*.

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

The statement which Mr. George H. Carter, clerk of the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing, made at the Asbury Park meeting fully sets forth the status of the printing bill which the House of Representatives had under consideration at that time. Mr. Barnhart of Indiana, chairman of the House Committee on Printing, was unable to get that bill before the House again during the remainder of the Sixty-fourth Congress, and it consequently died with the Congress. However, the House approved of substantially one-half of the Barnhart bill during the two days it was under consideration. The similar bill in the Senate advanced no farther than a favorable report from the Senate Committee on Printing.

Toward the close of the last session of Congress, the Senate Committee on Printing made another effort to have some printing legislation enacted by Congress so as to insure the immediate adoption of certain economies



proposed in the original printing bill. An abridgment was made of the old bill by taking from it those sections which related particularly to printing and binding and the distribution of publications for Congress, leaving out those provisions which related more especially to the Government Printing Office and the various departments. This abridged bill made only 28 pages while the original bill consisted of 129 pages. The new bill was generally called the "congressional" printing bill. It was reported from the Senate committee on Printing by Senator Chilton, the new chairman of that committee, on January 11, 1917, as "Bill No. 7795." It met with no opposition whatever and was passed unanimously by the Senate without amendment on February 6, 1917. This new bill also met with the approval of the House Committee on Printing and Mr. Barnhart, chairman of that committee, made several efforts to have it considered by the House before the adjournment of Congress, but in this he was unsuccessful, and the bill died with the Congress.

Even in this new and abridged bill the committee did not lose interest in the depository libraries, for it contained substantially all of the provisions of the old bill that are of especial interest to those libraries. It is now the intention of the committee to have the selective plan for distribution of publications to depository libraries controlled by regulations rather than the more rigid provisions of the old bill.

No new printing bill has been introduced at the present session of Congress and it does not seem likely that one will be unless Congress enters the field of general legislation. The bill will probably be amplified somewhat along that line so as to make it more complete than was the bill which passed the Senate at the last session of Congress.

GEO. S. GODARD, *Chairman*.

#### COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRAINING

The committee held one formal meeting with the A. L. A. Council in Chicago, in December. This meeting was devoted to reports from the various sub-committees as to the progress of their work and to a general discussion of the whole situation. The main work of the year, however, has been in investigations carried on by the sub-committees. These sub-committees are as follows: Summer schools, Chalmers Hadley; Apprentice classes and training classes, Alice S. Tyler; Library instruction in colleges and universities, Charlotte Templeton; Instruction in normal schools, W. Dawson Johnston.

#### Summer Schools

Mr. Hadley's report, containing the results obtained by a questionnaire sent out by him and also embodying in part the results of an investigation made by a committee of the League of Library Commissions, will be printed in full in the Proceedings. His investigations establish the fact that the standards laid down by the committee in 1905 and 1908 for summer library schools are adhered to by all schools, the tendency being to over-emphasize rather than underemphasize the subjects suggested. Recent demands for assistance to workers in school libraries have caused some variations in the subjects of instruction in order to provide for this type of work. Among other interesting points brought out by Mr. Hadley's report is the development which has taken place in recent years as to offering of summer school courses in alternate series, thereby enabling a student in two successive years to cover a more extensive field, as done by the Library School of the New York State Library in its summer courses. In other schools the plan has been adopted of offering alternate courses for shorter periods of two or three weeks, one course following the other, so that the student might have three, six, or even nine weeks of study and yet be constantly working over new ground. Both these developments raise the question as to whether this policy might not be still more widely extended; whether, for example, adjoining states might not co-operate by arranging a three or four summer cycle, each state offering either one particular subject through the entire cycle or taking up in succession the various groups of topics covered by the entire cycle. This would make it possible for the student to find in some one of the three or four co-operating states a course suited to his stage of library experience, eventually receiving the equivalent of the one-year library school course. Such a proposition would go counter to the tendency in some states to limit attendance to pupils from the state and would require a somewhat generous attitude in accepting work done under the direction of other commissions, but it would make possible the advantages of library training to many who otherwise could never hope to attain it and whose limited salaries and unstinted service deserve some such opportunity.

There is also the possibility that some one of the existing summer schools might be found with resources and equipment sufficient to enable it to offer two, three or four parallel courses which might be taken in successive

years until the equivalent of a year's library school training was secured. It ought to be possible to obtain legislation which would authorize commissions and boards of trustees to give financial aid to such worthy applicants.

Another interesting development is the growing number of supplementary courses providing additional work for those who have had the customary summer school instruction.

Question was raised in the discussion last December as to the wisdom of the policy recommended by the committee and heretofore generally followed by the summer schools limiting attendance at these schools to those already in library work or under appointment to some particular position. This policy was originally recommended by the committee in order to prevent the summer schools from being made a short cut into library service by would-be librarians. I think the committee is entirely agreed in feeling that this policy must be maintained. If it is not, the schools which do not insist upon this requirement should place the standard of entrance so high as practically to eliminate the unfit.

#### Normal Schools

W. Dawson Johnston, sub-committee on library instruction given in normal schools, has found it impossible to get the results of his investigation in form for the present conference, but suggests the desirability of the following action: That the American Library Association recommend to the Carnegie Foundation commission on standardization of courses in state normal schools, the consideration of the importance of instruction in library methods in normal schools, and particularly the desirability of (1) correlation of the results of inquiries of the committees on library courses in normal schools of the N. E. A. and the A. L. A. published in 1915; (2) recommendations regarding the minimum of instruction desirable in the different classes of normal schools; and (3) recommendations regarding the weight to be attached to questions on library methods and state examinations for teachers' certificates. This recommendation is referred by the committee to the A. L. A. Council for consideration.

#### Training Classes

Alice S. Tyler, sub-committee on apprentice classes and training classes, has submitted a very full report on this subject, which will be printed in full in the Proceedings, but can only be summarized here. The report is based on the answers received in reply to a questionnaire in regard to apprentice and staff training sent out to fifty large and medium-sized pub-

lic libraries. The questions and summarized replies are as follows:

(1) *Name of library.* Of the 50 libraries to whom questions were sent, 44 replied and 6 gave no answer.

(2) *Is an entrance examination required for admission to your library service?* 39 libraries replied yes; 5, no.

(2a) *If so, in what subjects?* Literature, 27; history, 25; general information, 23; current events, 8; library work, 7; foreign languages, 6; civics, 2; bibliography, 1; science, 1; a general examination, 2.

(3) *Is this examination a distinctly library service examination or are you under municipal service?* Distinctly library service, 28; municipal civil service examination, 10; in several cases, however, the libraries co-operate with the civil service commission in preparing the examination questions.

(4) *If you do not require an entrance examination, how are appointments made and what are the standards by which applicants are measured?* 2 require graduation from library schools; 3 require a high school diploma.

(5) *Do you provide formal class instruction for those admitted to the service?* 27 reply yes; 12, no; 2, somewhat informal instruction.

(5a) It is hardly practical to summarize the answers to 5a—*How frequently and in what subjects?*—The answers, however, will be printed in full in the Proceedings.

(6) *Are those who take this training graded and placed in regular salaried positions at the end of a definite period?* 8 reply yes; 2, no; 7, place on the eligible list; 5, place on the substitute list; 6, require a further examination; 5, reply yes, "if needed"; and 4, place in regular salaried positions after a probationary period of six months.

(7) *Is there a distinction in your library service between clerical assistants and assistants who have had this staff training?* 20 reply yes; 15, no.

(8) *Do those who have had this staff training fill positions that would otherwise be filled by library school graduates,* 12 reply yes; 8, no; 15, "possibly."

(9) *Do you recommend such assistants to other libraries as trained helpers?* 8 reply yes; 18, no; 10, "possibly."

(10) *Are specific designations used for groups of service such as page, cadet, apprentice or assistant, to specify the positions? If so, please characterize each.* The replies to this question are too various to make possible a summary, but will be printed in full in the Proceedings, as the subject is one which head librarians will find of special interest.

Questions 2 and 5 seem fundamental in connection with this investigation as they have to do with the character of the examination for entrance to the service and the kind of instruction given after applicants have satisfied the examination required. The subjects in which examinations are given are indicated in the answer to the questions. The question as to the nature of the entrance examination for local library service has such an important bearing upon the question of examinations for entrance to library schools that it seems highly desirable that the question should be discussed in the Professional Training Section of the A. L. A. The committee suggests that it is timely to consider whether there should not be more radical differences than now exist between the examinations required of candidates for general staff service in a local library and those examinations which are to be given for candidates to be admitted to a library school. The local service examinations seem to have been modelled too largely upon library school examinations and such examinations might be more wisely based upon the standards of the local high school and cover only the general subjects of history, literature and general information. The library schools may reasonably expect more from their applicants.

A study of the data brought together by this questionnaire also raises the question whether it would not be profitable to have in connection with the A. L. A. meeting a round table meeting of the heads and the instructors of apprentices and training classes for discussion of the problems common to such classes.

Another interesting question raised by the data gathered by Miss Tyler is the possibility of more closely relating the work of training classes to the entrance requirements of the library schools. If the apprentice class work could be so related to the entrance requirements of the library schools as to prepare students to pass those examinations and if the libraries could then devise some method by which the financially limited could be given part time work or direct financial assistance to cover their necessities while taking the library school course, the opportunities for development would be greatly extended. This also is a subject which might well be considered either by the Professional Training Section or in a general session of the American Library Association.

AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Chairman.*

#### DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

During this first year's work most of the

committee-members could not be very active, as the work of determining the classification-needs of libraries in general and of organizing the sub-committees, which fell almost wholly on the secretary, has been arduous and long. The coming year should show many positive results of general applicability.

A circular was first sent to about 700 libraries asking where the Decimal Classification needed improvement. About 200 replied. These replies were carded on about 5,000 cards. They deal with classes requiring expansion or change, with subjects requiring classification and assignment to symbols, etc.

The classes shown to be most in need of expansion are:

- 63 Agriculture
- 658 Business
- 79 Amusements
- 15 Psychology
- 656 Transportation
- 38 Transportation
- 659 Advertising
- 629.2 Automobiles
- 658 Business
- 66 Chemical technology
- 940.913 European War

Only 26 per cent of those responding wished an abridged edition of the D. C.; 82 per cent of those responding subscribed to the proposed L C—D C equivalents, being equivalent to 116 copies.

The sub-committee appointed at the Asbury Park meeting to expand the European War classification has written and classed over 7,000 titles and the tentative scheme has practically reached its final form. The first ten main divisions of the subject will be presented at the Louisville meeting. The chief problem now is to decide with the editors of the D. C. on the root-number. The editors are willing to acquiesce to our request to change from 940.913 of the 9th edition to 940.92. We are further considering with them the possibilities of securing a 4-figure number either at 909.9 or 940.1-8, as the war, being prolonged and extended, makes its literature enormous.

Sub-committees have been formed, each of seven members—all experienced classifiers of large D. C. libraries and each with a chairman who is a member of the main committee. Three of these expanding 658 Business, 659, Advertising, and 15, Psychology have begun work. The others appointed to expand the classes mentioned above (except Agriculture, which the D. C. editors have already expanded), will have begun work before the Louisville meeting.

Some 30 volunteers have been secured to co-operate with the sub-committees by writing

slips for the titles by means of which the classifications are tested.

G. W. Lee of Boston has been appointed by the president as an additional member of our main committee and the President will be asked to appoint one more member.

It is to be the practice of the committee to ask monthly reports of progress from its subcommittees and to publish monthly its circular indicating what the progress has been and asking advice of the committee-members on the questions that arise. The first of these has been published asking for classification and D. C. numbers for 29 important, but at present unclassified, subjects.

The secretary has also answered a number of communications from libraries addressed to him directly or through the secretary of the A. L. A. This practice will probably increase.

C. W. ANDREWS, *Chairman*.

#### TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS

For the fiscal year ending January 15, 1917, the only change in investments occurred through the calling of one \$1,000 United States Steel Corporation Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bond due April 1, 1903 on May 1st, at 110, and the reinvestment of the proceeds in another \$1,000 bond of the same issue at 105½ plus commission. All interest on investments has been promptly paid. As set forth in our report of last year, there were included in the securities taken over by us upon our appointment as Trustees \$15,000, par value, Missouri Pacific Railway Company Collateral Trust 5% Bonds due January 1, 1917. Default having occurred in the payment of the semi-annual interest on these bonds which matured September 1, 1915, the bonds held by us were deposited with the Columbia Trust Company, of this city, as depository of a committee formed to protect the interests of the holders of that issue of bonds, and this committee thereafter advanced the amount of the successive coupons attached to the deposited bonds. The reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company has since been proceeding and is expected to be completed in the near future. Under this plan the holders of the 5% bonds maturing January 1, 1917, are entitled to receive the same amount in par value of first and refunding mortgage 5% bonds of the new company maturing January 1, 1923. If this plan is carried out, it is believed that there will be no loss to the Endowment Fund either in principal or interest, by reason of this Missouri Pacific investment.

The usual audit of the investments and accounts of the trust was, at the request of the chairman of the Finance Committee of the American Library Association, made by Mr. Franklin O. Poole, librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

M. TAYLOR PYNE,  
EDWARD W. SHELDON,  
WM. W. APPLETON.

*Trustees, Carnegie and Endowment Funds.*

#### COUNCIL

The Council met Saturday evening, June 23, immediately after the adjournment of the general session. The meeting was called to order by President Brown. A nominating committee for nomination of five members of the Council was appointed as follows: Arthur L. Bailey, chairman; Carl H. Milam, Sarah C. N. Bogle, Edith A. Phelps, Willard Austen.

On behalf of the committee on sponsorship for knowledge, G. W. Lee presented a resolution that the committee be requested to adopt working plans as soon as practicable and report to the mid-winter meeting on the undertaking in its actual operation. The resolution was adopted.

#### REPORT ON UNION LIST OF PERIODICALS

Dr. C. W. Andrews presented the following report, which on motion was accepted and ordered filed:

"The American Mathematical Society has appointed a committee of which Dr. David Eugene Smith is chairman, to prepare a union list of mathematical periodicals. Considerable progress has been made and it is hoped that the list will be ready for publication before long.

"A committee of the libraries of the universities of the Central States has undertaken the preparation of a check list of these states. The Chicago libraries have been invited to join and arrangements have been practically completed with Messrs H. W. Wilson and Company for the publication. It is not proposed to make it as extensive in scope as the Chicago lists. Nevertheless it will probably amount to at least some 20,000 titles and 5,000 cross references.

"Very recently there has come to the attention of the committee a proposition of William Abbatt, of New York, to publish a bibliography of American periodicals. This is limited in date, as it does not extend beyond 1900 and omits very large classes, including all medical journals and all "Transactions." Even with these limitations he expects to have 15,000 entries. This is not only a bibliogra-



phy of magazines but a check list of the rarer ones, including the holdings of sixty-five libraries."

The committee on fire insurance rates (M. S. Dudgeon, chairman) presented a report which had been printed in advance and distributed to members of the Council by mail.

Because of the intricacies and technicalities connected with fire insurance and fire prevention the committee was unable to follow out all the suggestions given to it, and confined itself to suggesting phases of the problem peculiar to library insurance, with warnings as to the mistakes most often made.

It has been quite generally estimated that the value of the books in an ordinary public library for purposes of insurance is substantially \$1.00 per volume though subject to many variations and exceptions. The actual value of library records, card catalogs, indexes, etc., however, is difficult to estimate. The value of the tangible material upon which they are inscribed is absurdly small in comparison with the value of the completed record, yet it is a general rule of insurance companies to insure records, etc., for nothing more than the value of the material upon which the records are recorded.

The committee agreed that for purposes of insurance it would be wiser to enumerate in the policy that the records, card catalogs, shelf lists, indexes, etc., were included in the insured property and to stipulate that in case of loss, their value should be considered to be the original cost, the cost of replacement, or a stated sum, as may be deemed wise.

There seems to be no rule applying to all libraries by which manuscripts, maps, pictures, clippings, etc., ordinarily kept in a library can be valued. Each library must fix the value of its own property. But it is necessary that the policy contain in its written portion a specific enumeration of these articles.

Two suggestions had been made: that the committee either approve a complete policy for use in insuring library buildings and contents, or formulate language recommended to be used as the written portion of a regular or standard policy. The policy upon the building itself would not differ materially from that upon any other public building, but the committee formulated exact language for listing this equipment, which is recommended to the consideration of those seeking to effect fire insurance upon the contents of a library building. Where records are burnt with the property the insurance companies will usually accept an estimate, but the committee strongly advised that inventories, shelf lists, etc., be preserved in a fire-proof vault.

Upon investigation a surprising difference in insurance rates of different cities was found. These apparently vary from 25c per hundred for five year terms to \$4.92 per hundred for three year terms. It was recommended, therefore, that each library investigate the rates, keeping in mind the fact that it has sometimes been possible to obtain concessions from the Board of Underwriters because of the public character of the institution. The suggestion was made that library authorities institute a scheme of mutual insurance, since in most cases this has resulted in considerable savings. Such a step was not, however, definitely advised by the committee. The possibility of a method of class insurance was suggested whereby, thru an existing company, those in the class would pay the present rates to accumulate a certain definite surplus, after which the rates would either be lowered or a dividend declared on the amounts not used.

The attention of library authorities was directed to the possibility of securing reduced rates by the insertion of a co-insurance clause, saving as much as 60% in some cases. Since many library losses are partial losses due to interior fires, it should be employed with caution, however, and only after thoro investigation. The effect of the co-insurance clause was well stated in the report, where examples of its operation were given.

The question of city insurance came up again. Some cities "carry their own insurance," which may not prove a satisfactory situation as far as the library is concerned, unless the city charges each department with an annual insurance premium and creates and carries an insurance fund. Otherwise, in case of fire, there would be no fund automatically available for the reconstruction of a library.

Since more and more emphasis is being laid upon preventive fire measures, the committee asked Sidney J. Williams of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, an expert on fire prevention and protection of life in public buildings, to prepare a code for public library buildings. This code has been printed and submitted to a large number of librarians for corrections and suggestions. October 9, 1917, has been appointed by the National Fire Protection Association and National Safety Council as Fire and Accident Prevention Day, and the committee recommended that the A. L. A. co-operate in its observance.

The full text of the proposed fire prevention and protection code was appended to the printed report.



## SECOND SESSION

A second meeting of the Council was called immediately on adjournment of the last general session. President Montgomery presided. Twenty-four members were present.

A. L. Bailey, as chairman of the nominating committee, presented the following nominations as members of the Council for a term of five years: George T. Settle, librarian Louisville Free Public Library; Marilla W. Freeman, librarian Goodwyn Institute, Memphis; George W. Fuller, librarian Spokane Public Library; Frances E. Earhart, librarian Duluth Public Library; Walter M. Smith, librarian, University of Wisconsin, Madison. The secretary, upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, cast a ballot on behalf of the Council declaring these nominees elected.

Mr. Bowker moved the adoption of the following resolution relative to the appointment of a committee on civil service relations. Carried.

*Resolved*, that the president be authorized and requested to appoint a committee on civil service relations to confer with the National Assembly of Civil Service Commissions and the Council of the National Civil Service Reform League and cognate organizations and to report if practicable at the mid-winter meeting of the Council or at the ensuing conference.

Mr. Purd B. Wright said that Mr. Peters, the assistant counsellor of the Civil Service Commission was desirous of having the co-operation of libraries; that he wished to send bulletins to them so the librarians could disseminate information as to government needs.

On motion of Mr. Bowker the Council approved the following resolution which in similar form had been adopted by the Public Documents Round Table:

*Resolved*, that the Council of the American Library Association in accordance with the recommendation of the Public Documents Round Table, expresses to the Committee of printing its gratification at the progress toward a better system of printing and distributing public documents embodied in the interests of economy and efficiency in proposed legislative measures, and resolved that the Round Table specifically expresses its appreciation of the courteous and sympathetic interest of Mr. George H. Carter, Clerk of the Committee, in obtaining consideration for the needs of libraries.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, Secretary.

## PUBLISHING BOARD

**New Publications.**—No new publication important in size or of wide circulation has been issued during the past year. In the report for 1915-16 we called attention to the revised edition of the Kroeger "Guide to the study and use of reference books" in preparation by Isadore G. Mudge and were obliged to explain that serious delay in its appearance had resulted from the illness of the compiler. We confidently expected, however, that the book would be issued before the library schools opened in the fall. Owing to Miss Mudge's

continued inability to furnish manuscript and read proof as rapidly and as promptly as we could wish, the book is not yet published. Nearly all the book is now in page proof and the index is being made. A small amount of manuscript remains, however, to be furnished by Miss Mudge, which we hope shortly to receive.

As a makeshift for the new edition, the secretary had sets of galley proof of such parts as had been set up, pulled and wired together and distributed for the use of the library schools. This was an inconvenient form in which to use the material, but enabled instructors in reference work to have the benefit of the new text.

The selected list of Russian books, compiled by Miss Campbell, and the list of recent French literature by Mrs. Bowerman, have found distinct usefulness in many public libraries. Neither of the lists has, however, as yet paid for itself. It has been the experience of the Board that although the foreign lists meet a real need and are appreciated by those who buy them, yet it is difficult to dispose of a sufficiently large number to pay the cost of production without charging a retail price out of proportion to their size. As many of these foreign lists should be issued as financial and editorial resources will permit, but they have to be balanced by other publications having a wider appeal and consequently a better pecuniary return.

The new publications of the year are as follows:

Selected list of Russian books, compiled by J. Maud Campbell. (Foreign book list 7.) 1,500 copies.

Recent French literature, compiled by Sarah Graham (Mrs. George F.) Bowerman. (Plates.) 1,000 copies.

Mending and repair of books, by Margaret W. Brown, revised by Gertrude Stiles. (Handbook 6.) (Plates.) 2,000 copies.

League of library commissions handbook, 1916, compiled by Henry N. Sanborn. 2,000 copies.

Manual for institution libraries, compiled by Carrie E. Scott. (Handbook 10.) 1,000 copies.

A. L. A. Manual of library economy:

Chap. 17, Order and accession department, by F. F. Hopper. (Edition 2, revised.) 2,500 copies.

**Reprints.**—The following publications have been reprinted:

Books for boys and girls, by Caroline M. Hewins. 1,000 copies

Government documents in small libraries,

by J. I. Wyer, Jr. (Handbook 7.) 1,000 copies.

From A. L. A. Proceedings, 1916:

Library statistics, compiled by the American Library Association. 300 copies.

Making maps available, by Beatrice Winsor. 300 copies.

*Forthcoming Publications.*—Last year we announced that arrangements had been made with Mr. H. G. T. Cannons, author of the "Bibliography of library economy," to publish a supplement 1910-1915 of this work. Mr. Cannons writes us from England that the work is completed and the manuscript is being type-written. We hope, notwithstanding the present difficulties of ocean transportation, to receive a copy of the manuscript before long and to arrange for the publication of the book.

Analytical cards for Warner's Library of the world's best literature are being reprinted in response to a considerable demand. Advance orders for over one hundred sets have already been received. There are about one thousand cards in the set.

Tables showing equivalents in the Decimal Classification and the Library of Congress Classification are being compiled by Mr. A. Law Voge, of the Mechanics-Mercantile Library, San Francisco. The tables will be issued in independent parts. "Technology," the first group to be undertaken, is nearly ready for printing. This publication will, it is believed, be of considerable service as a labor saver in the classification department, and in connection with the use of the L. C. cards, and will enable untrained assistants to do much of the actual classifying.

The Board has now in press a short list of indexes of special subjects which various libraries have made primarily for their own use. It is believed that such a list in the hands of reference librarians will open up sources of information not previously known. The list is still short and far from satisfactory.

Efforts are being made to ascertain whether an "Index to songs" would obtain sufficient support if compiled and published. Thus far returns have been very discouraging.

Chapter XXV of the "Manual of library economy," dealing with pamphlets, clippings, broadsides, prints, pictures, music, bookplates and maps, and bearing the title "Pamphlets and minor library material," is now in press and will probably be published before the appearance of this report.

Three chapters remain to be printed:

Cataloging—In preparation by Miss Sophie K. Hiss.

Library work with schools—In preparation by Mr. W. H. Kerr.

Museums and libraries—In preparation by Mr. P. M. Rea.

Mr. Harold A. Mattice, of the Library of Congress, reports that the list of detective, mystery and ghost stories which he and Miss Laws, of the same Library, are compiling is making the progress and they hope to have it done in a reasonable time.

*Library Annual.*—The question of the publication of a library annual containing carefully compiled statistics, but also containing feature other than statistics, has been discussed for several years. As a result of recent negotiations the United States Bureau of Education has agreed, through the commissioner, Dr. P. P. Claxton, to print and publish, as a Bulletin of the Bureau, such a library annual provided manuscript ready for the printer can be furnished free of expense. The Bureau will also permit the use of its frank in sending out the necessary questionnaires to libraries. Steps are now being taken to determine what should be comprised in such a publication, and when a decision relative to the contents of the volume is reached, the collection and arrangement of material will be begun and pushed as energetically as conditions will permit.

*A. L. A. Booklist.*—The total subscriptions to the Booklist now are as follows: Bulk to commissions and libraries, 2,604; retail subscriptions, 2,168; sent to library members and affiliated state associations as part of their membership perquisites, 517; free list, 112; total, 5,401 (as against a total of 5,134 reported last year).

Hereto are appended brief reports from Miss Massee, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, and Mr. Merrill, editor of *A. L. A. periodical cards*.

Respectfully,

HENRY E. LEGLER, *Chairman.*

#### A. L. A. BOOKLIST

Except for changes in its staff the *Booklist* has had an uneventful year. The regular edition now numbers 5,600 copies.

The *Dial* proposed to reprint the list each month but it developed in the course of negotiations that this could not be accomplished without losing our identity as an individual publication. The *Dial* wished to become the official publisher of the *Booklist* as the *Athenaeum* is the official publisher of the list for the Library Association. The contributors to the *Booklist* seemed to think that this would be a regrettable loss of individuality, that the natural inference on the part of casual readers would be that the *Dial* made the *Booklist*,

and it would lose its power as a co-operative list formed from the consensus of library opinion. The subscription price would be difficult to adjust as the *Dial* could not afford to add the *Booklist* subscription list at its present rate and the *Booklist* could not afford to lose its individual subscribers. The question of collaboration has not yet been decided.

Several changes in the staff made the work more difficult and the *Booklist* needs book notes more than ever, as it is not easy for inexperienced people to write good book notes.

In January the editor visited Boston and New York to talk with publishers. This annual visit promotes a mutual understanding which is valuable to the *Booklist* and it is gratifying to see the interest with which the publishers follow *Booklist* decisions. The editor has talked book selection, incidentally the *Booklist*, before library associations and schools, women's clubs and teachers.

We made a list of fiction representing phases of city life which is being used in the University of Chicago with a course on municipal sociology.

The *Booklist* sent sample copies for distribution to the meeting of the High School Teachers at the N. E. A. and to the Booksellers' Convention in New York City. The returns in subscriptions were very slight. We have printed a leaflet explaining the purpose and working of the *Booklist* which we shall use for advertising and for an introduction to new publishers when we wish to ask for books. Copies of this leaflet will be sent to any library on request.

We hoped to be able to announce that we should print monthly a short list of French books to supplement the A. L. A. list published this winter. This has been postponed but will undoubtedly be possible later on. We hope some day to have a regular supplement listing books from several European countries.

MAY MASSEE.

#### A. L. A. PERIODICAL CARDS

During the year ending April 30, 1917, only three shipments of cards have been sent out, numbered 329, 330, and 331. These shipments included 480 new titles and 45 reprints, making a total of 525 titles. The number of cards printed was 40,895, of which 29,851 were distributed and 11,044 (or 37 per cent) were surplus.

The remarkable falling off in the number of titles due, of course, to the war, which has almost cut off the supply of German serials; and has interfered with the production and transmission of other foreign serials. Our contract with the printers calls for a minimum

of 165 titles to a shipment; and while the printers have not insisted upon this figure, yet we have had to wait three months or more for enough titles to accumulate to make a respectable shipment.

WM. STETSON MERRILL.

#### EXECUTIVE BOARD

At the first meeting of the Executive Board held in the Seelbach Hotel, June 21, there were present President Brown, and Messrs. Dudgeon, Jennings, Bostwick, Ranck and Bailey. The committee on resolutions was appointed as follows: George F. Bowerman, chairman, Marilla W. Freeman, and John E. Goodwin.

It was voted that the proposal to amend section 1 of the Bylaws to the Constitution, so that the term of service of the finance committee be for the fiscal year of the association, be laid on the table.

Reports of progress received from the committee on libraries in hospitals and charitable and correctional institutions, and from the committee on code for classifiers will be printed in the Proceedings.

At the second meeting, June 27, President Montgomery, Vice-president Jennings, Misses Rathbone and Doren, and Messrs. Ranck, Dudgeon and Bailey, were present.

The subject of the distribution to libraries of the *Official Bulletin* of the government was referred to the board by the association on June 25, in compliance with the terms of a resolution submitted by J. I. Wyer, Jr., the board unanimously adopted the following resolution prepared by Miss Rathbone and Mr. Ranck:

On the ground that the public libraries of the country now serve communities containing more than one-half of the population of the United States, and therefore may be made most efficient agents of publicity for the distribution of information, the board unanimously adopted a resolution recommending, in the name of the American Library Association, that the *Official Bulletin* as a medium of authentic information be sent to every public library of the United States, if consistent with the general policies of the government.

A. L. Spencer, of South Canisteo, N. Y., appeared by invitation before the board for the purpose of submitting the question of proposed legislation by Congress regarding rates on books delivered by parcel post to farmers and others in outlying districts. After discussion, the board approved a resolution endorsing one passed by the New York State Grange, at its last annual session, favoring a flat parcel post rate for public library books

of two pounds for a cent, restricted to the rural delivery routes of each local zone, provided that this rate in its practical working impose no appreciable burden on the Federal treasury. In view of the fact that the rural delivery system thruout the country is carrying a load far below its normal capacity, it was felt that for this vital measure the lowest special rate that will be self-paying should be granted.

A report of progress was submitted by the committee to investigate the manner in which municipalities are meeting obligations to donors.

A committee on work with the foreign-born having been recommended to the Board, a resolution, on the motion of Mr. Bailey, was adopted providing that a committee of five be appointed to collect from libraries and supply to them information on the desirable methods of assisting in the education of the foreign-born in American ideals and customs and the English language.

A letter was read from E. H. Anderson, chairman of the committee on international co-operation, to assist in promoting library extension in Europe after the war, recommending that in view of the changed national conditions, and the fact that a war service committee is now in existence, the committee on international co-operation be discharged. After informal discussion it was taken as the sense of the board that the committee be not discharged at this time, but remain for the time being in abeyance.

The committee on compilation of a reading list on home economics recommended in a letter to the secretary that it be discharged until such time as the Home Economics Association committee asks for its co-operation. It was taken as the sense of the board, however, that the committee be not discharged but remain also in abeyance.

A letter was read from Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, in which, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Public Library, he invited the American Library Association to hold its Conference in St. Louis in 1919. The secretary was directed to acknowledge the letter with the thanks of the Executive Board and with the assurance that the invitation would at the proper time receive due consideration.

The secretary reported that invitations for the next conference had been received from the Convention Bureaus of Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York, San Francisco and Springfield, the latter invitation being seconded

by many New England members of the association. An invitation to meet in Burlington, Vermont, had been extended by the Vermont Free Public Library Commission, the Vermont Library Association, the State Legislature by joint resolution, the University of Vermont, the Green Mountain Club and other state organizations. Saratoga, New York, was also discussed as a possible place of meeting. After discussion, on the motion of Mr. Dudgeon, it was voted that the secretary be instructed to investigate the advantages offered by Saratoga, Burlington and Springfield, and to make a report thereon to the board.

The meeting of the Board was then adjourned.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary.*

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER

January-May, 1917

##### Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Company, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1917.....	\$ 4,257.13
G. B. Utley, secretary, membership dues....	7,108.50
G. B. Utley, secretary, life memberships....	150.00
Trustees Carnegie Fund, income.....	2,000.00
Trustees Endowment Fund, income.....	200.00
Interest on bank balance, January-May....	40.60
	<b>\$13,756.23</b>

##### Expenditures

Checks no. 96-102 (vouchers no. 1474-1574 incl.) .....	\$4,509.58
Distributed as follows:	
Bulletin .....	\$ 515.09
Conference .....	44.05
Committees .....	378.27
Headquarters:	
Salaries .....	2,383.30
Additional services .....	357.41
Supplies .....	137.74
Postage and telephone.....	156.42
Miscellaneous .....	151.35
Contingencies .....	36.39
Travel .....	199.56
Trustees Endowment Fund.....	150.00
A. L. A. Publishing Board, Carnegie Fund income.....	2,000.00 6,509.58
Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago	\$7,246.65
G. B. Utley, balance, National Bank of the Republic.....	250.00
Total balance .....	\$7,496.65
JAMES L. WHITNEY FUND	
Principal and interest, Dec. 31, 1916.....	\$281.98
Interest, Jan. 1, 1917.....	4.15
Eighth installment, Feb. 2, 1917.....	26.24
Total.....	<b>\$312.37</b>

C. B. RODEN, *Treasurer.*

#### TRUSTEES SECTION

The trustees section held a meeting on Friday, June 22, with W. T. Porter in the chair, and Thos. L. Montgomery as secretary. Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, president of the Public Library Commission of Indiana, gave an interesting description of the Indiana Trustees Association, and said that the formation of the association had resulted in longer vacations, in better hours of work and in a more generous provision for the payment for the

services of librarians. The trustees had a better idea of what trained service is worth. Incidentally it may be said that the affiliation of trustees with the state associations is growing in favor. It is comparatively easy for trustees to attend a meeting once a year within the state lines for one day or possibly two, when it is practically impossible for them to follow the A. L. A. meetings to distant points.

Mr. Bowker spoke upon the Carnegie contracts and the duties of the trustees in relation thereto. Sixty-five million dollars have been spent by Mr. Carnegie and the Carnegie Corporation on over 2800 buildings. Mr. Bowker estimated that five per cent of the libraries were delinquent in making reports to the corporation and quoted the names of three northern and three southern states which had been very derelict. In one case a Carnegie gift had actually been sold as a private residence; in another the building had been torn down leaving only the remains of the walls in testimony of Mr. Carnegie's generosity. Mr. Bowker's remarks led to a discussion as to the legality of the usual Carnegie contract with the municipalities. It is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to draw an agreement which will bind any particular community for longer than the life of the council or board. It was Mr. Carnegie's idea to have what might be termed a "gentleman's agreement" in all such matters. Dr. F. P. Hill stated that the per cent. agreement did not furnish adequate support with which to carry on the library, and that 18 to 30 per cent was needed to have the work performed satisfactorily.

Edmund C. Craig, trustee of the Evansville library, spoke on "Library legislation" and took the ground that it was the duty of each state to provide adequate legislation for the support of its libraries. He quoted the Indiana law as the best illustration of such legislation.

Dr. W. Dawson Johnston of the St. Paul Public Library discussed the problem as to whether libraries should be under the general civil service of the state or have a separate civil service organization. He said in part: "The unhappy condition of a number of libraries under civil service control, the desire of progressive civil service authorities to improve the civil service, and the movement among librarians to standardize library service, make it desirable that there should be agreement between civil service and library authorities with regard to these principles in library administration." He brought up four suggestions as to the selection of civil service officials; the co-ordination of commissions and

the standardization of examinations; the co-operation with professional bodies in the elevation and maintenance of professional standards and the impossibility of always securing the best candidates thru formal examinations. In the discussion that followed Dr. Johnston's paper it was evident that librarians generally approve of a civil service within the library, but were not ready to abide by the decision of a state civil service commission.

Thos. A. Barker of Louisville spoke on the taxation and apportionment to the respective needs of the library and there was to have been a general discussion upon the subject "Is the county the proper unit for library services?" but the time was too limited for full consideration of these subjects.

As is usually the case the time of the meeting interfered with the sessions of the state libraries, the law libraries and the college and reference section. Nevertheless the attendance was good and the interest well maintained, the only regret being that sufficient time had not been given for the further consideration of the very important recommendations of the speakers.

T. L. MONTGOMERY.

CATALOG SECTION  
FIRST SESSION

Edna L. Goss, University of Minnesota Library, chairman of the catalog section, was unable to attend the conference and Margaret Mann, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, acted as chairman for both sessions. At the first meeting, Friday June 22, the subject was "Classification-making," the program being arranged by A. L. Voge, secretary of the decimal classification advisory committee.

Dr. C. W. Andrews read the first paper on "Principles of classification-making" in which he said that while the principles of classification should strictly speaking include the theory of grouping all objects or subjects within a class of human interest to librarians the problem is the arrangement of the books and pamphlets on the shelves and their titles in a classed catalog. Dr. Andrews thought it a waste of time for American libraries not to use one of the three systems already in use and he felt that the simplicity of the decimal notation far outweighs all its inconveniences, deficiencies and errors. He emphasized the advantage of the decimal notation in subdividing the main classes by prefixing a single letter to the call number to indicate the location of a book outside of the regular shelves—and four advantages of the chronological subdivision of the main classification over the alphabetical author; (1) the convenience of



the reader admitted to the shelves who finds the latest book on his subject shelved last and can so keep up with additions; (2) the same advantage to the reader consulting the catalog; (3) the limiting the necessity of minute subdivisions in many subjects; (4) the dividing scientific and technical books into those little used and more used in order to give the latter the more accessible shelves. He thought the alphabetical subject arrangement could also be followed to advantage in subjects other than biography.

Charles A. Flagg, Bangor, Me., Public Library also approved the recasting or expansion of existing classifications rather than the making of an entirely new one. While development is bound to be needed in unexpected places, that should be the concern of the classification maker or some central bureau like the decimal classification advisory committee. G. W. Lee also felt that an existing classification should be used if possible and that there should be a "sponsorship" for classification where all questions on classification might be sent.

Robert S. Fletcher of the Amherst College Library favored a simple classification, with few subdivisions. He said that the use of the Cutter author table suggests the making of fewer classes and the exact alphabetical placing of the books in the resultant large classes, and as most libraries have already applied this principle to fiction and biography, he would advise carrying it much farther; history, for example, may have period subdivisions only for the larger and more important countries, and in local history, in libraries outside New England, for example, New England may form one class with exact alphabetical arrangement. Mr. Vogt emphasized the necessity of a primer of co-operative close classification which will include not only books but articles—for a classification which will fit the articles of to-day will fit the books of to-morrow.

J. C. Bay considered one of the first requisites of classification making to be determining the natural place of the library's books as viewed by the relative locality of the subject and the use of the books. This meant a logical balance between a scientifically defensible arrangement and the anticipated use. This balance could be struck only by experiment.

H. E. Bliss of the College of the City of New York, in a paper on the "Problems and the theory of classification," recommended that a system of library classification that

was consistent with the natural order, had most scientific subordinations and most useful collocations, should be developed, adopted by a consensus and published in unexpanded form; that for large or specialized libraries expansions should be elaborated or special classifications made; that notations should be adjustable and that subdivisions either should not have notation or should be conveniently alterable for mutable subjects and applied in some temporary way on inserted cards or labels. Mr. Bliss suggested using a marked disk visible at the top of the book's back and attached there by a flat tongue inserted easily into the book. When the book is in use the disk may be fastened to a strip on the shelf or put into an indicator such as one college library has provided.

W. S. Merrill of the Newberry Library, told of the experiment started there three years ago of multigraphing classification headings and class numbers upon tabbed guide cards grouped under their respective subjects in the classed catalog and omitting all subject headings upon the subject cards. This omission saves looking up the precise form of heading to be typed on each card, the labor of typing and its revision. His mention of this at this time was to suggest that the decimal classification advisory committee issue sets of tabbed guide cards corresponding to the headings that appear in the printed classification and sell these to libraries using this scheme. These guides could be inserted at once in the classed catalog and no future subject headings at all need be typed on subject cards. A further consideration was that by printed cards issued by a proprietor of a system of classification, new headings could be promptly supplied to all users of that system and so classifiers would be provided with facilities for keeping their work abreast of the literature they are called upon to handle. There was much interest shown in Mr. Merrill's sample guide cards.

The meeting adjourned after Dr. Andrews, chairman, had read extracts from his report of the decimal classification advisory committee which had been printed with other A. L. A. reports. In supplementing this report Dr. Andrews added that the committee intends to issue lists showing questions submitted with the committee's decisions based upon recommendations. He said it was surprising to see how the committee differed and that those submitting questions should bear this in mind when the answers are slow in com-

ing. Mr. Voge asked for volunteers to help in the work of the nine committees formed to bring in classifications this year.

#### SECOND SESSION

The second session, Monday morning, was opened by a paper by L. R. Blanchard, of the Newberry Library, on "Some catalogers' reference books." Mr. Blanchard emphasized the fact that any brief list could at best be only suggestive. His list was limited to books within the scope of his library, one devoted to the humanities. He characterized about fifty titles published within the last ten years.

This was followed by a paper on the organization of a catalog department written by Minnie E. Sears, of the New York Public Library, and read by Theresa Hitchler, of Brooklyn. Miss Sears had in mind the medium-sized library and devoted her interesting discussion not to the routine of a book through the department, but rather to the organization which is necessary to send a book through with the least expenditure of time and money necessary to attain the standards of accuracy and thoroughness which the library has set for itself. She emphasized the necessity of adequate quarters and tools, of keeping the staff happy and interested, of sustaining the pride in the importance of the work of the individual to the department and the library which could be accomplished through staff meetings, where all questions of policy or rule could be discussed, as well as topics on other department activities, and even outside interests. She spoke of the dangers of too close division of work which would lead to monotony and so to undesirables or transfers—both fatal to good organization. There should be a variety of work within the department and the chief should be in touch with the staff either by partial distribution or revision of work, and so by close contact be able to fit the person to the job and encourage specialized work either in language or subject.

In the discussion Miss Hitchler said she was glad that the human side of cataloging was at last being considered, that the efficiency of the library depended upon the catalog and the efficiency of the catalogers depended upon their happiness. She told of the *esprit de corps* of her department, of how her staff works with her and not for her and of the importance of discovering potentialities which should be encouraged to the best advantage. Miss Pettee, of Union Theological Seminary, said that they encouraged cata-

logers to take college courses on library time.

In continuing this subject by statements of the actual organization of work in several libraries, Miss Hitchler spoke of the Brooklyn Public Library, Margaret Mann of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Sophie K. Hiss of the Cleveland Public Library and Mary E. Baker of the University of Missouri Library. They were exhaustive and illuminating and especially vital from their showing that in the main the same routine is followed in all libraries and that processes differ only slightly. The three public libraries use printed cards and centralize the cataloging for branches and other agencies at the main library, from which cards are sent. The head cataloger has the executive control of the department and is responsible for all the work. All particularly emphasize the necessity for cooperation between the catalog and reference and order departments and the desirability of inviting criticism and suggestions from all departments and the public. The staffs are divided into trained experts and clerical assistants, and change of work is allowed in each group to avoid monotony and foster interest as well as to keep the staff flexible. The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh mentioned some special records and methods.

The discussion on co-operative cataloging was opened by Philip S. Goulding, University of Illinois Library, in which he said the impossibility of getting good catalogers at almost any price makes the need for co-operative cataloging quite evident. Co-operative cataloging in its strictest sense means the working together of various libraries on their cataloging, but it has come to mean the preparation by some central bureau and distribution to other libraries for insertion in their catalogs such cards as the A. L. A. periodical cards, the Library of Congress cards and the John Crerar cards. He quoted from an article by Mr. Blease in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for October, 1915, in which Mr. Blease mentioned three plans for co-operative cataloging, the third one of which Mr. Goulding thought might prove feasible: that there be co-operation between the *A. L. A. Booklist* and the Library of Congress by which a central bureau would select books thought desirable for purchase by the co-operating libraries, send out lists to those libraries and proceed to the cataloging and preparation of printed cards forthwith. These lists would be checked for purchase by each library, returned to the central bureau and cards furnished accord-

ingly. The expense of the bureau would be met by assessing each library a sum equal to the expenditures for books per annum and the books secured would perhaps become its property. He thought the plan excellent for the smaller and public libraries but doubted its value for the larger reference or university libraries owing to the large proportion of technical, foreign and similar material purchased by this class. He added that Mr. Johnston, of the Bureau of Railway Economics, outlined in a recent number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* a plan for co-operative work in which he proposed to furnish any library wishing them with stencilled cards for analytics of his engineering periodicals at cost or perhaps free of all charge. Mr. Goulding thought that this stencil plan might easily be used in large and highly specialized libraries and much helpful work accomplished thereby.

Continuing this discussion Charles Martel said that the Library of Congress was trying to make cards more useful by simplifying the headings. He said that there was much interest shown in L. C. reference cards and the desire was expressed that they be printed and also that open entries be reprinted.

Time did not permit of continued discussion, and J. C. M. Hanson, University of Chicago Library, announced that the A. L. A. catalog committee would meet in January and that the chairman, W. W. Bishop, wanted suggestions for the work of his committee. Mr. Goulding expressed the desire that co-operative cataloging might be continued in the next year's program of this section. The meeting adjourned on hearing the report of the nominating committee. Adelaide F. Evans, Detroit Public Library, was elected chairman, and Mary E. Baker, University of Missouri Library, secretary.

BESSIE GOLDBERG, *Secretary*.

#### COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

The meeting of the college and reference section was held on the afternoon of Friday, June 22. The chairman stated that owing to the illness of Miss Strange her paper, entitled "Economically weatherwise: How one division of the New York Public Library anticipates coming events," would not be read. Another absence from the program was due to the fact that Mr. Gerould had been put in charge of the Red Cross work in Minnesota, and was unable either to attend the meeting or to prepare his paper.

Doctor Richardson, librarian of Princeton University, was detained by unexpected busi-

ness, but sent an abstract of his paper on "The return of co-operative indexing" which was read in his absence. Doctor Richardson showed the necessity of satisfactory indexes to periodicals and similar collections if any real research was to be done in reference libraries. Indexing of the periodicals most in need of indexing could not be done economically by individual libraries, the real solution of the problem being co-operation. The so-called "service basis" of commercial enterprises could not be applied here; this service favored the small library at the expense of the large one, and was not satisfactory except when applied to the more popular magazines, widely distributed throughout the library world. Doctor Richardson felt that the only method of satisfactory indexing of the periodicals in reference libraries, so sadly in need of indexing, would be by means of some concerted joint action on the part of the libraries immediately interested. The precise form this action would take was left for discussion and further consideration.

J. C. M. Hanson, associate director of the University of Chicago Libraries, read a paper narrating the difficulties encountered at the University of Chicago in connection with the effort at unification of the various collections of books belonging to the University. Heretofore various departments had bought books solely with a view to their own needs, which meant needless duplication and not infrequently imperfect files. As a result of a systematic study of the elementary principles that should govern the distribution of books between the main collection and the various departmental libraries in a university, and as a result of a study of the current practice in other university libraries, the library authorities at the University of Chicago have come to a conclusion that satisfied the users of the main stack collection and the users of the departmental libraries.

George Parker Winship, librarian of the Widener Collection, Harvard University, gave a talk on "The university press and its relation to the library world." The university press, a phenomenon of recent growth, had in this country assumed not a little of its importance from the prestige and success of the University Press at Oxford, England. Of its necessity in this country some observers had come to entertain serious doubts. Of the advertising practices of some university presses there was undoubtedly no little ground for criticism. If the university press was to be considered primarily a plaything for alumni or professors interested in dilettante printing

the library world had no comment to make. The library world, however, had serious interests in the university press when libraries were urged or required to buy books they otherwise would have passed by but were induced to secure by the fact that they were included in numbered "series" issued by a university press.

Clement W. Andrews, librarian of the John Crerar Library, read a paper on "A plan for a census of research resources." He spoke of the attempt of the Chicago libraries to determine what special collections existed in the libraries of Chicago and vicinity. As a preliminary step it was necessary to define "special collections," and Doctor Andrews' paper narrated the qualifications this study of resources had decided to be necessary for inclusion as a special collection. A general discussion followed in which Messrs. Bishop of the University of Michigan, Smith of the University of Wisconsin, and Raney of Johns Hopkins University, and others, took part.

The nominating committee for officers for 1917-18, consisting of Professor Root of Oberlin and Mr. Smith of Wisconsin, nominated for chairman of the section, W. W. Bishop; for secretary, Malcolm Wyer of the University of Nebraska; and as the third member, George Parker Winship.

H. M. LYDENBERG.

#### CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

The first meeting of the children's section was held in the Auditorium of the Seelbach Hotel, Friday evening, June 22. Miss Jordan, the chairman, opened the meeting with some pertinent remarks on the necessity of being awake educationally and socially to the demands made by the war, before introducing Miss Bogle, whose subject was "Preparedness to meet new educational demands." The most important measure of preparedness advocated by Miss Bogle was the further democratization of the library: this to be brought about, first, thru a more general knowledge on the part of librarians of the language and methods of educators and social workers; second, thru a richer knowledge of literature on the part of children's librarians, as well as thru a more thoro general preparation for their work, in order that they may be able to present to children the unstinted "freedom of literature." Miss Bell's paper "Preparedness to meet racial problems" gave an interesting account of the work done in the colored branches of Louisville, dwelling particularly on the reading interests of colored children, and their joy in the dramatic expression af-

fording them by the story hour. Opportunity was given at once to test the last statement, when Virginia Allen, aged ten, the winner of the story-telling contest at the Eastern Colored branch told "The fisherman and his wife," and Blyden Jackson, aged six, the winner of the story-telling contest at the Western Colored branch told "The gingerbread boy." The children had not been trained; they told the stories in their own way, naturally and with keen enjoyment. Applause was loud and prolonged, but to the regret of those present, no more stories were forthcoming.

Miss Mahoney, director of the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, Boston, talked delightfully about the history, aims and results of this unique shop. Immediately following Miss Mahoney, John A. Lowe read an enthusiastic appreciation of the service rendered by the bookshop, written by Annie Carroll Moore, who was unfortunately not at the meeting. Miss Zachert then read the report of the committee on the production of children's books, after which the meeting adjourned.

The second meeting was held Monday morning, June 25, in the same place. Mrs. Louise M. Dunn's paper "The reading of the adolescent girl" was from the point of view of a supervisor of library clubs made up principally of girls of that difficult age. Her chief contribution was in her recommendation of dramatic reading of the classics and other literature of worth as a means of developing the character and widening the social interests of the adolescent girl. The discussion of this paper, which in Mrs. Dunn's absence was read by Mary R. Cochran, also of the Cleveland Public Library, was opened by Mary Brown Humphrey, librarian of the Girls' High School branch, Louisville Free Public Library, who agreed with Mrs. Dunn that there should be the right kind of book for every girl, but that the difficulty lay in deciding the age of the adolescent girl—in knowing where to place her. Instances were cited of the tremendous variation in age of the girl at this period of development, showing how necessary it is to know the girls individually in order to give them the right sort of help. Ellen C. Warren, Louisville Free Public Library, told how the problem of the boys' and girls' reading had been met in that library by a carefully selected list of intermediate books, which was freshened from time to time by the addition of new and suitable titles. Emma Grauman, principal of the Eastern Departmental School, gave an interesting account of the development of the children's reading interests thru the appeal



made to their dramatic feeling. Annie S. Anderson, principal of the Kentucky Home School, expressed her conviction, based on observation and experience, that the reading interests of children could be successfully directed only thru a very close co-operation between the school and the library. She emphasized the importance of using "books of the spirit" in cultivating the ideals of young people. Mrs. W. H. Henry of Louisville treated the problem of the reading of boys and girls from the parent's point of view, mentioning the danger lying in the fact that few parents realize the importance of this period in their children's lives. In speaking of the demand for sensational stories, she said it should be met by giving both boys and girls heroic literature. The discussion from the floor was brisk and to the point, for the most part either taking the form of personal experience in directing the reading of boys and girls, or in stating individual problems that had arisen in this connection, and how they had been met. Among others who contributed to this discussion were: Miss Engle, Philadelphia Free Public Library; Miss Zachert, Rochester Public Library; Miss Flexner and Miss Bell, Louisville Free Public Library; Miss Millard, Portland Public Library, and Miss Ingersoll, Denver Public Library.

At the business meeting which followed, the minutes of the preceding meeting and the financial report were read and approved. Miss Zachert then read for the second time the report of the committee on the production of children's books. It was moved and seconded that the report be approved as it stood and a committee of five be appointed. This committee consists of Mr. Dudgeon, the three members that formed the 1916 committee (Miss Burnite, Miss Zachert and Miss Hazeltine) and a fifth member to be appointed by the chairman of the A. L. A. binding committee. The officers elected for 1918 are: Chairman, Sarah C. N. Bogle, principal of the Carnegie Library School; vice-chairman, Helen Ingersoll, Denver Public Library; secretary, Elisabeth Knapp, Detroit Public Library; advisory board, Margaret M. Colerick, Fort Wayne Public Library. The session then adjourned.

ROSINA CHARTER GYMER, *Secretary*.

#### PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

The annual meeting was called to order on Tuesday morning, June 26, by the chairman, Sarah Bogle, and a nominating committee consisting of Carrie E. Scott, Helen Turvill and Adah F. Whitcomb was appointed to report at the close of the session.

Jessie Welles, instructor in the Toledo Public Library training class, the first speaker on the program, presented a paper on the training of the apprentice class. In opening, she said that both library school and summer school show a spirit of progress and harmony in aims and methods. Standardization is equally necessary for local training. The candidate should present a high school diploma or its equivalent, before being admitted to the entrance examinations. . . . The length of the course should not be less than six months nor more than eight, with five hundred hours each of class and practical work. The subjects taught and the number of lectures on each must be regulated to a great extent by the organization of the library and its needs. In teaching technique, the fundamentals should be given, keeping in mind the work which members of the class will be called to do later. Co-operation between lecturers and staff is imperative so that practice in routine shall follow within a reasonable time the class instruction in the subject. The student should have practice in every department so that she may find her special aptitude and gain a general view of the work of the library. Altho the training is local it must not be provincial, and talks should be given upon all important phases of library work. There should also be some training in citizenship. In a large library, one person should give full time to the class while it is in session, and she should be a graduate of a library school with several years of experience. It is time that library school and library join in a movement toward a fair adjustment of present highly diverse practices, and work toward a standard of secondary training flexible enough to be adapted to every local condition, and dignified enough to take its place in a plan of library education leading to professional standing and recognition.

In treating the subject of the future of the library school Prof. Azariah S. Root, temporary principal, New York Public Library School, said that no one in these unsettled times would dare to be a prophet, and so ventured only to point out two or three tendencies of the present which may possibly throw light on the future of the library schools. Besides the library schools graduating yearly about two hundred and fifty trained workers, there is a much larger number of training classes doing a somewhat similar work. There are also a good many normal schools which are offering what are called teacher-librarian courses, and a few



evening schools, high schools, and business schools giving a limited amount of training for library positions. The library school, then, is only a part of the library training resources of the country and its future can be considered only when we consider what is likely to be the effect of the development of these other forms of preparation for library work. The library school in the future is likely to find that for the filling of business positions it has competitors in the business college and the summer school; for the filling of school positions and positions in the smaller libraries, in the teacher-librarian courses and the summer school; while for subordinate positions in the larger library systems of the country, it will have as competitors the business college, the teacher-librarian courses, the summer schools, and the training classes. Certain positions evidently will still be filled by the product of the library schools, namely, all college and university library positions, provided the schools adapt their curriculum to meet the needs of these libraries, and provided further that such positions are adequately salaried; all positions connected with the cataloging and examination of rare books, provided again the schools give instruction which equips their students to accept these positions; all the larger administrative positions in the large city libraries and the headship of small city libraries, provided again the schools give sufficient emphasis to the larger problems of administration; all special library positions such as those in technology, science, economics, medicine, law, theology and other types of special libraries, provided again, they equip themselves to prepare people for such work. In the light of this increasing competition and the positions which clearly fall within the scope of the library school, Professor Root's first suggestion is for the raising rather than the lowering of the standards of admission in library schools, thru the requirement of at least one year's previous experience in an approved library. Such a requirement, while barring out or possibly delaying for a year the admission of some students, will make it possible to speed up the work during the year of library school training. This reduction of time would give opportunity for a proportionate increase of emphasis upon the higher sides of library service. In the large public libraries having library schools such a requirement would quite likely work out so that the student upon graduation from high school would enter the apprentice class of the library and, after taking its course with the

attendant experience and serving for a year in one of the subordinate positions of the library, would then pass on to the library school. Other advances in the standard of admission must depend largely upon the upward movement of salaries.

Phineas L. Windsor, librarian, University of Illinois Library, gave a brief history of the Association of American Library Schools, which started with a round table for members of the faculties of library schools in 1911, and was organized as an association in 1915. The meetings are kept small, only faculty people from member schools being admitted, and the proceedings are not published. The discussions generally cover distinctly internal school problems, not likely to be suitable for inclusion on the programs of the Professional Training Section.

General discussion followed the reading of these three papers. Alice Tyler said that the time had come when connection and differentiation between training class and library school should be discussed so that some basic training could be decided upon for the training class, the subjects, amount of time spent on each, and the character of the training so it might lead up to the library school training. Prof. Root spoke of the undesirability of giving students courses in work already covered by practical experience. Mr. Windsor reported that examinations in junior work for advanced standing were given by Albany and Illinois, to cover just such cases. The same practice is followed by the Library School in New York City. Miss Hitchler criticized the amount of time spent in the schools on "dots and dashes," saying more emphasis should be placed on personality and wide general knowledge of books and men. Miss Hutchinson suggested that it would be a great help if the Association of Library Schools would map out a course for the training of apprentices. Miss M. E. Downey, state organizer for Utah, asked how new library schools could develop if the training classes were not allowed to progress. The time was coming when each state should have a library school. George F. Bowerman emphasized the need of a standardized curriculum for the public library training class, with post-graduate instruction for the members of the staff, to stimulate cultural reading and the desire for higher standards in the library profession. Miss Hitchler said that every assistant must go on broadening by reading. A long term of years does not count unless one advances. Jennie E. Doren of Denver, felt that the educational equipment should

come before the technical because appointments to the higher positions depend upon college training, library school training or both. Others taking part in the discussion were Jean Hawkins, Margaret Mann, Miss Allen, Elizabeth B. Wales, Adah F. Whitcomb, Ethel R. Sawyer and Milton J. Ferguson.

The nominating committee reported the nominations for officers for the next year as follows: Chairman, Jessie Welles, Toledo Public Library; vice-chairman, Ernest J. Reece, principal, New York Public Library School; secretary, Mrs. Theodora R. Brewitt, principal, Los Angeles Training School. The report was accepted and the meeting adjourned.

HARRIET P. SAWYER, *Secretary*.

#### AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

The agricultural libraries section held two meetings, W. M. Hepburn, librarian of Purdue University, acting as chairman in the absence of Charles R. Green.

At the first session George A. Deveneau presented a paper on "Agricultural college libraries and extension work." The various extension activities of the agricultural colleges and stations were well described, and attention called to the fine results obtained through the work of the county agents, in increasing the yield of staple crops. It was also pointed out that the work of the county agents, the leaders of boys' and girls' clubs, farmers' institute workers and others, could be greatly benefited by being assisted and followed up by library extension work, especially by furnishing well selected package libraries to these workers or to individual farmers, rural libraries and clubs for study purposes. Emphasis was also laid on the necessity, in the present war emergency, of increasing the food supply and of conserving the food grown. It was announced that a recommendation had been made to the war service committee, that they appoint a committee to formulate and carry out plans for enlisting all the libraries of the country in this very important work. Mr. Severance of Missouri described their plan of sending out collections of books of from 50 to 60 volumes each, to county agents who qualify for them by providing proper accommodations. They now have 18 such libraries.

The handbook committee reported progress. Miss Ogden read the outline of the chapters as already planned but said that only a small part of the material was now ready.

A discussion of the difficulty of procur-

ing station publications, even within a short time after publication, led to the adoption of a resolution that a committee be appointed to confer with the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations at their October meeting and to recommend to them that each state arrange to keep a reserve supply of not less than 150 copies of each publication issued. Other means were also suggested for making available to those who need them, the large numbers of duplicates of station bulletins now in the hands of almost every agricultural college and station library.

At the second session a paper on "Agricultural research" was presented by Dr. H. E. Horton, agricultural commissioner of the American Steel and Wire Company. Dr. Horton gave a very excellent survey of the source materials needed for thoro library research work in agriculture, he called attention to the deficiencies of such source material in the French and English languages and in America, and to the fact that many of the treatises in foreign languages were unknown even to those supposed to be engaged in research work. Dr. Horton also had prepared a comprehensive list of this source material, grouped by subjects, from which some extracts were read.

Mr. Deveneau, for the food committee, reported that reading lists were wanted on canning, drying, food storage and other related subjects, and requested that members of the section willing to prepare such lists, offer their services at once for that purpose.

The nominating committee, consisting of Miss Ogden, Miss Galloway and Miss Derby, nominated the following officers for the coming year and on motion they were elected: For chairman, George A. Deveneau, librarian of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois; secretary, Mary C. Lacy, of the Library of the United States Department of Agriculture.

W. M. HEPBURN.

#### LENDING DEPARTMENT ROUND TABLE

The second annual meeting of the lending department round table was held June 23, with an attendance of about two hundred. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Chalmers Hadley, Arthur L. Bailey took the chair.

The first paper, entitled "Prompt service," given by Arabel Martin of Minneapolis, touched briefly on a number of points of present importance to workers in the circulating department, with the object of rousing discussion of these points. As the title of her paper indicates, Miss Martin's first

plea was for promptness in service—"not a few hours or days after the request has been made, but at the time of the demand. . . . The rapidity and promptness with which the work is done can be accomplished only with the organization by which the department is kept in a state of readiness. Prompt service means the minimum of red tape. Leave out some of it in our rules, open more shelves, liberalize the allowance of books and the time limits . . . show more books, more personality and less library machinery. . . . Efficient loan desk help costs more money but it is worth it, consequently a good investment if it is more costly. . . . Physical conditions can be much aided by scheduling each assistant to a variety or change of work each day. Oftentimes the proper adjustment of trays or the height of desk or chair will result in less weariness; proper light adjustment means much. . . . One of the things to be righteously hoped for is the establishment of a sabbatical year by which each librarian is given at least six months every seventh year with pay. This would give a staff daily growing more mature and efficient but not necessarily older, on account of the natural results of proper rest."

Other topics touched were rushing reserved books thru the bindery; ordering special books on request of patrons; issuing such books before they are cataloged; the use of parcel post; simplified registration; and the issuing and reference of books without the borrower's card. Apropos of the latter point Miss Martin, said, "Is it consistent with efficient business principles to refuse to accept books from a person who has returned from one to six without a card? If refused often they must take them to the office or possibly home, or carry them about on a shopping trip. . . . If they were given a receipt for the books returned and discharged later it is obvious it would be a great accommodation to the borrower and possibly not absolutely disastrous to the loan department. . . . Some of us never issue a book without a card, others issue on a deposit card, the deposit covering the price of the book . . . with a Firm card issued in the name of the firm . . . on special permits. These are all substitutes for a temporary card. Is there danger of stimulating the habit of using this kind of card instead of the regular? Evidently there is no real danger in the matter for some when we recall that Sioux City and a few others have dispensed with borrowers' cards entirely."

No one from Sioux City being present that method was described by those who had

visited Sioux City or had talked with members of the staff of that library and by one librarian who used a similar method in her library. Among the questions raised were the following: What receipt has the borrower to show he has returned his book? Does it not take more of the borrower's time for him to have his application looked up each time a book is charged than it would if he presented a card with the book? In a library system with branches would it not mean much duplication of records or else cause the borrower to wait while his record was being obtained from the central library? Could this method be used where a limited number of books was issued?

"A flexible book collection" was the subject of the paper by Jessie Welles of Toledo.

Arthur L. Bailey was chosen chairman of the next meeting.

AGNES F. P. GREER.

#### STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PRESIDENTS ROUND TABLE

The State Library Association Presidents round table was held in the reception room of the Seelbach Hotel Tuesday, June 26, under the direction of Alice S. Tyler, director of the Western Reserve Library School and president of the Ohio Library Association. Ione Armstrong, president of the Iowa Library Association, acted as secretary. Sixteen state associations as well as the Library Association of Ontario were represented.

In opening the meeting Miss Tyler stated that the purpose of the round table was to discuss the possibilities of co-operation, to consider the fundamental questions that come up each year, to determine whether the districting of the states should be done by the state associations or by the state commissions, to inquire if it is the function of state associations to originate legislation, and to advise the affiliation of all state associations with the A. L. A.

Mr. Utley asked what the state associations expected and most desired as a return for affiliation with the A. L. A. He suggested the following benefits: (1) The funds thus secured had made possible the publicity exhibit which is available for state meetings, likewise the bookbinding exhibit. (2) Collection of photographs and plans of library buildings which may be loaned to any state. Miss Ahern suggested that the state associations arrange the dates of their meetings so as to avoid conflicts in the same general region. This would make it possible for speakers to go from one state meeting to another. She felt that arrangements for dates might be left

until the meeting next year. Mr. Bliss of Pennsylvania stated that their meetings must be held at a certain time.

Miss Winnington of Kentucky suggested that the A. L. A. act as a clearing house for state programs. Mr. Utley stated that programs had been furnished when requested. Attention was called to the fact that such programs often appear in *Public Libraries* and in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

Miss Thompson of Oklahoma asked for suggestions for a library institute. Miss Black of Ontario stated that their institute programs devoted much space to book selection and to rural problems. The government pays all expenses of conducting these institutes and fines individual libraries \$5 that fail to send delegates. Every library, no matter how small, receives \$250 government grant. All expenses of delegates to library meetings are paid by the government. Miss Palmer of California said their three district meetings were held in the fall and the state meeting in the spring.

Miss Fletcher of Vermont said their association received direct aid from the library commission.

In regard to districting the states Miss Armstrong stated that the Executive Board of the Iowa Library Association created the districts, and co-operated with the Library Commission in promoting the same. Mr. Goodwin of Texas told of the difficulties of holding state library meetings where distances were so great. Mr. Peacock of Rhode Island by way of contrast gave their time schedules, where they hold three meetings each year and work thru the state board of education which pays all expenses. Mr. Kerr of Kansas gave an outline of their last program where the "Book" was the central theme.

In closing the discussion Miss Tyler strongly urged affiliation with the A. L. A. and that each state association should co-operate with the A. L. A. in war service.

IONE ARMSTRONG.

#### GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

The government documents round table held a short session at the Hotel Seelbach on Tuesday morning, June 26, under the chairmanship, as usual, of State Librarian Godard, chairman of the A. L. A. committee on public documents. Mr. Godard presented a letter from George H. Carter, clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing, which he read in full and which was received with cordial approbation. Mr. Carter reviewed the recent history of the pending bill in the last Congress, when it passed the Senate and not

the House, and said that the action could not be expected at the present session, the short bill, probably in an amended and slightly extended form, will be brought up in a later session with good chance of passage. He pointed out that one of the useful features of the bill was the replacement of a great number of minor details by a general provision, giving authority to the Joint Committee to arrange details.

R. R. Bowker, in moving a vote of thanks to the Joint Committee and to Mr. Carter, in appreciation of their work and of the intent of the bill, pointed out anew the importance of standing by the declaration of the A. L. A. in earlier years in favor of a single form for each public document, in the interest of economy and efficiency, but expressed the general gratification that so much progress had been made toward the ideal which the association presented. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried for submission to the Council, which approved it as recorded in the Council minutes. Charles H. Hastings chief of the card section of the Library of Congress was then called upon and made some explanations as to the method and difficulties of card entries for Congressional hearings. The chief difficulty was the uncertainty as to whether hearings were completed or not—as to which the committee holding the hearing might itself be ignorant. A general discussion followed, resulting in the understanding that the preferable method would be to print promptly a card for the initial publication covering the hearing, and a complementary or substitute card when the hearing should be finally completed and indexed.

#### THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE

The second annual meeting of the theological libraries round table was held Saturday afternoon, July 22, Dr. Frank G. Lewis of the Crozer Theological Seminary presiding.

#### THEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION

The first subject for discussion was the report of the committee on theological classification. This committee was appointed last year at Ashbury Park and consists of Frank G. Lewis, John F. Lyons and Julia Pettee. The report was read by the chairman, Julia Pettee. It stated that the committee had sent out a list of questions in regard to theological classification to about 150 theological libraries and Bible schools in this country and Canada. Replies were received from 67. Three reported collections unclassified, eleven fixed shelf location, one Poole and 52 were classi-

fied according to some relative system. Of the 52 libraries using relative classifications, 27 use Dewey for the entire collection, nine more for some parts or for non-theology. Five have used or adapted Cutter and seventeen use original schemes. Of the libraries using Dewey, all but four reported changes, many having entirely reworked the 200's. Thirteen answered that Dewey is unsatisfactory, eight fairly satisfactory and three satisfactory. To the question whether, if thorough changes were recommended by the Dewey advisory committee the library could and would change its books to conform to these recommendations, 19 answered yes or would consider, seven no or doubtful.

On the basis of the answers to the questionnaire, the majority of the committee do not recommend Dewey for a theological library. The question of the desirability of making recommendations to the Dewey advisory committee was proposed for discussion. Only one of the five libraries using Cutter reported dissatisfaction and that on the ground that libraries associated with it use Dewey. The other general classification is the L. C. scheme which is radical for theology in many respects. It is in manuscript form at present and still untried by any theological library, but it will undoubtedly be the preferable scheme of the three general classifications.

Original classifications for theology have been made by the Hartford Seminary, the Lutheran Seminary at Mt. Airy, by Rochester, by Union of New York, by the Pacific Unitarian, and some others. The Union scheme is indexed and both an abridgement and full classification are available in typewritten form.

The majority of the committee favor a special scheme for the special theological library because only by means of a special scheme can topics correlated in the work of the departments of instruction be brought together. General history and Church history, Missions and the Mission fields, Religious schools and Education, for example, are closely associated in the work of the Seminary and should be brought together on the shelves for convenience in use.

Mr. Lewis dissents from this position and after the majority report was read, offered the chair temporarily to Mr. Harned and gave his views. He takes the ground that classification is of secondary importance compared with the catalog, and that analytical indexing makes material available in a more useful way than the most ideal shelf classification. Upon this ground he urges the use of a general classification for three reasons. First, that it

is practicable; second, that it is economic in that students and faculty are already familiar with it; and third, because the special classification tends to make the students feel that religion is all of life rather than one segment of it, while a general scheme keeps before them the proper perspective. Mr. Lewis urges the consideration of the L. C. scheme, but if this is not adopted advises the Dewey.

Altho the committee as a whole makes no recommendations it has collected all of the important original schemes and many revisions and expansions of the Dewey which it places at the disposal of any libraries interested.

Messrs. Hanson, Martel, Voge, Root and Harned took part in the discussion which followed the report.

It was moved and carried that the committee on classification be continued for another year with instruction to present to the A. L. A. advisory committee on the decimal classification suggestions looking towards a revision of the 200's.

Some discussion on a union list of denominational periodicals followed.

The suggestion for a change of name from theological libraries round table to some broader term elicited lively discussion. It was finally voted to adopt the name "The Round Table of Libraries of Religion and Theology."

Dr. L. M. Robinson of the Philadelphia Divinity School was elected president and Julia Pettee of Union Theological Seminary, New York, secretary.

JULIA PETTEE, *Secretary.*

## Library Organizations

### LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The mid-year meeting of the League of Library Commissions was held in the Red Room of the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, at 2:30 p.m., June 23, with Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl of Indiana, presiding. Prof. Will D. Howe, head of the English department of Indiana University, opened the program with a talk on "The part of state supported library activities in the educational program of the state." Mr. Howe spoke of the change in the ideal of library service from one of nourishing culture to one of training for service. The moving picture, the newspaper, and the library have taken their place alongside the church, the school, and the home as factors of popular education. He made an appeal for popular support of libraries and declared that public



sentiment must realize that the library is the heart of the community.

The second part of the program was devoted to a discussion of "What is the best unit of library extension?" Minnie C. Leatherman of North Carolina, discussed the state as a unit of extension. She emphasized the fact that state extension service does not preclude other forms of library extension and that some state organization and authority is needed to guide and stimulate other forms of extension service, claiming not that the state is the best and only unit for library extension, but that the best library system like the best school system is one in which the state, the county, and the township are closely co-ordinated.

The advantages of the county as a unit of service were convincingly presented by Harriet C. Long of the Brumback Library of Van Wert, Ohio. Most counties already have more or less elaborate county machinery to deal with schools, agricultural conditions, Y. M. C. A. and other work. The county is small enough to allow frequent personal visits of the librarian. Where there are many small towns in a county, the only way to provide sufficient revenue to maintain a proper library with a trained librarian, is to have a tax supported county library. The county system leaves no portion of the county without library service, and the less progressive communities in most need of development are given service that they would probably never otherwise have on their own initiative. Miss Long pointed out the economy of administration in a county system over that of several smaller libraries and the reduction in unnecessary duplication of titles.

John A. Lowe, agent of the Massachusetts Free Library Commission, next spoke of the library district as a means of library extension and outlined the plan already put into operation in Massachusetts. Massachusetts with its many small rural libraries, has to solve the problem of how efficient, trained or experienced librarians may be secured to serve towns in which the library is open only two days of the week and the average librarian's annual salary amounts to \$150. The plan being tried is based on the plan of the Massachusetts State Board of Education to employ school superintendents who have charge of schools in a group of towns. Similarly, a trained librarian would be engaged to oversee the activities of librarians in a given neighborhood with the approval of the local boards of trustees. She would carry on publicity work, work with schools, clubs, societies, as well as oversee the technical and inside work of the li-

brary. In one district the trustees of a large city library employed the supervising librarian three days of each week to instruct the staff, direct the work of recataloging, and give instruction to pupils in the seventh and eighth grades. The State Commission employed her for the other days of the week to do similar work in small nearby libraries. The difficulties of the plan are the meagre incomes of libraries and the unwillingness of librarians of long standing to adopt new methods. The training of local persons to become supervising librarians might make this plan more acceptable in some localities.

The township as the smallest unit of extension, was discussed by Mayme C. Snipes, librarian of the Plainfield, Ind., Public Library, which is serving two townships and is about to serve a third, which will make a territory of 128 square miles. In addition to the ordinary deposit stations in the rural schools, the Plainfield Library maintains a special house-to-house automobile book wagon service in the townships. A specially constructed body was made for a Ford chassis at a total cost of \$550. This wagon has a shelf capacity of 200 volumes, with carriage space for other volumes. Each house is visited every six weeks. For the first year the annual up-keep was only \$83. So far, sixty-six per cent of the families are being reached and the annual circulation was 7500 volumes. This library also makes use of telephone and parcel post service.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Spencer, representing the New York State Grange, made a plea for the modification of the parcel post law so as to give increased service to the rural districts. Miss Ahern, in her contribution to the discussion, referred to Prof. Howe's talk and emphasized the fact that the people are paying for service and that in too many libraries this service is still perfunctory; that the personal touch is necessary, and that the librarians are the apostles of books. They are not giving books to the public, for the books belong to the public. Many questions were asked Miss Snipes about her work at Plainfield.

Following this discussion, Mr. Lowe of Massachusetts again spoke, outlining the relation of the library commissions to the larger libraries of the state. He spoke particularly of this work in Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Library Commission law allows for direct financial aid to towns having a \$1,000,000 or less valuation. In the last two years the commission has undertaken to be of more direct use to the larger libraries of the state,

particularly in an advisory capacity. The files at the office are constantly used by the larger libraries for plans of library buildings, for comparative statistics, and for the employment of librarians and assistants. Visits are made to help in the planning of buildings, and recommendations are made to boards. In the last year, there were 44 appointments made on the recommendation of the commission. Another work of which Mr. Lowe gave an interesting account was the weeding of libraries to remove the dead material. In making library surveys, the commission has accomplished much. These surveys are done generally on request of the library authorities. Conditions of the library and the town are investigated and recommendations made. In some cases where conditions are patently bad, the survey is made without an invitation from the local library authorities. In the work with foreigners in the larger cities, Massachusetts is doing more active work than any other state. The commission has a competent director in the person of J. Maud Campbell, who helps in the selection of books in foreign languages, and arranges for lectures in foreign languages to be given in the libraries on American institutions. At these lectures, there are displayed groups of books in the language in which the lecture is being given. One of the difficulties to be met by the commission in a state where most of the libraries are much older than the commission, is a feeling that the commission is in a way interfering with local independence.

The final part of the afternoon's program was given to an open discussion of what state commissions could do to meet the conditions occasioned by the present war, the discussion being led by Fannie C. Rawson of Kentucky. Elizabeth B. Wales of Missouri, said that in considering the part which her commission could play, she had asked herself the question, What should I wish a library to do if I were a man going away? She emphasized the duty of the state commission to oversee the distribution of publications along the lines of conservation and other cognate subjects to the small libraries of the state. Actual distribution by the commission may not be necessary, but the commission should see that each library is on the mailing list.

Robert P. Bliss of Pennsylvania, sounded a note of warning against the temptation of librarians and library assistants to be attracted to other forms of war service at the expense of library service. He emphasized the necessity of sticking to the job, of helping people

at home to keep from worrying and to maintain their mental balance.

James I. Wyer, Jr., of New York, opened his discussion by telling of a child who came from a home saddened by the departure of young men in the family to find in the library a cheerful place. He contrasted the present condition in England where many libraries are closed with that in France where even the smallest library has been given some task to do. As we get further into the war, there will be stricter economy in social activities, and the public library, with its free recreation, will be called upon to supply the resulting increased demand for amusement. It is essential that libraries stand valiantly for no diminution of income.

Matthew S. Dudgeon of Wisconsin in referring to Mr. Bliss's advice to stick to the job, said that libraries must continue their service, but they must do the usual thing in an unusual way and even some unusual things. He appealed to the libraries to do such things as distribute Red Cross literature, help societies with filing and recording, be the publicity agent for useful literature and bulletins, collect historical material and collect books for soldiers. The Library Commission should see that libraries fall in line with all these movements.

Johnson Brigham of Iowa, closed the discussion with a question as to the best method of supplying military camps with books. How far should the co-operation of the Y. M. C. A. be used and are trained librarians necessary at the camp? Should state commissions oversee the collection of books and money for these camps? The discussion of these questions was left until after the report of the specially appointed war committee to be made before the end of the conference.

#### SECOND SESSION

The second session of the League was a joint session with the Association of State Libraries and the Association of State Law Libraries. This discussion will be reported in the Proceedings of the Association of State Libraries.

HENRY N. SANBORN, *Secretary*.

#### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The twelfth annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was held at Louisville, June 22-26. Representatives from fourteen states were in attendance. Two separate sessions and two joint sessions with the National Association of State Libraries were held.

The Hon. Edward T. McDermott of Louisville opened the conference with a cordial welcome and a most interesting talk on the value of library service. He was followed by the Hon. William Marshall Bullitt of Louisville who gave an informal talk on commissions, in which he offered his services to a committee if one should be formed for compiling a list of all the commissions in the United States. Mr. Bullitt's offer was eagerly accepted and A. J. Small, state law librarian of Iowa, was made the chairman of the new committee. The paper of Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, state librarian of Georgia on "Law and legislative reference as parts of the state library," was of great interest.

The first separate session was presided over by President Luther E. Hewitt, librarian Philadelphia Bar Association, who gave as his official address a resumé of events in the life of the association and in the law library world during the ten years just past. The paper written by Dr. Edwin R. Borchard, now law librarian and professor of law at Yale, "Recent developments in international and municipal law," was read in the absence of Dr. Borchard by Edwin H. Gholson of the Cincinnati Law Library. Dr. Borchard analysed the present status of those phases of the law and refuted the charge so often made that their principles today are inactive. Military service at Fort Madison prevented J. T. Fitzpatrick of Albany from giving his paper "Printed cases on appeal." Sumner York Wheeler, librarian of the Essex County, Massachusetts, Law Library, read a paper, "Present day law libraries and their service to the community at large." Mr. Wheeler confined his talk to the county law libraries of Massachusetts and gave a very vivid and interesting description of his work.

It was hoped that Louis B. Wehle, of the Louisville bar would open the second separate session with his address "New forces and the law," but a sudden call to Washington on military business prevented him. Frederick B. Crossley, librarian of the Northwestern University Law School, who was to read a paper on "Criminology," was prevented by stress of work from completing his paper and attending the meeting. His paper will appear later in the *Law Library Journal*. The ever important subject of instruction in legal bibliography for the law student was presented by Mary S. Foote, librarian of the New Haven County Bar Library, in a masterful paper, "Need for college instruction in the use of law books." It is hoped that Miss Foote's paper and the report of F. C. Hicks, law librarian of Columbia University, as chairman

of the committee on legal instruction, will result in bringing before the law schools of the country the need for such instruction. The round table "Valuation of a law library" was ably conducted by Judge Charles B. Seymour of Louisville, in the absence of Susan A. Fleming, whose serious illness prevented her from attending the meeting. Andrew Mettee, librarian of the Baltimore Company of the Bar, gave a carefully prepared discussion of the subject. It was learned with regret at this session that owing to the unusual demands made upon the Carnegie Institute by war conditions, the publication of T. L. Cole's bibliography of session laws which it was hoped would be undertaken by that body, has been postponed. At this session the association, having learned that an act for reprinting the session laws of Illinois was awaiting the governor's signature, sent a telegram to Governor Lowden conveying the association's interest in the passage of such a bill.

The program of the second joint session was concerned in the main with matters of interest to state libraries and law libraries as a part of state libraries. A report which had been looked forward to with interest by members of both associations was that of the committee on national legislative information service, George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut, chairman. This report concerned itself with the Official Index to State Legislation. After untiring efforts on the part of the committee and unsolicited generosity on the part of Mr. Allen in subsidizing the undertaking, it was found necessary to discontinue the work for 1917. It is hoped to revive it in 1918 when the expense of publication will not be so great owing to the fact that comparatively few legislatures meet in that year. The committee was continued with an expression of appreciation for its services.

Resolutions of appreciation were extended to the American Library Association for their courtesies; to the National Association of State Libraries for their helpful collaboration; to the Louisville Committee on Arrangements for the many pleasures bestowed upon us during our stay; and to the speakers whose papers formed the foundation of our conference.

The following officers were chosen to serve for the year 1917-1918:

President, Edward H. Redstone, librarian, Social Law Library, Boston; first vice-president, Edwin H. Gholson, librarian, Cincinnati Bar Library; second vice-president, Susan A. Fleming, librarian, Louisville Bar Library; secretary, Elizabeth Beal Steere, assistant law librarian, University of Michigan; treasurer, Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, state librarian, At-

lanta Ga. Executive committee: Officers of the association, and Luther E. Hewitt, librarian, Philadelphia Bar Association; C. Will Shaffer, state law librarian, Olympia, Wash.; Franklin O. Poole, librarian, New York City Bar Association.

GERTRUDE E. WOODARD, *Secretary*.

#### SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The first session of the Special Libraries Association was opened by the presidential address of Dr. C. C. Williamson, librarian of the Municipal Reference Library, New York City. The first paper, that by Matthew Brush, president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, was read by Mr. Lee. The paper, "The so-called librarian's real province" was printed in *Special Libraries* for June. "The business library as an investment" by Paul H. Nystrom of the International Magazine Company, was an unusual contribution to the field of library economy. It was an excellent address as to the practical value of a business library figured from the view point of a business executive. The last paper of the session was by J. E. Fitzgerald, chief of the editorial division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington. In his talk on "A government system of filing commercial information," Mr. Fitzgerald described the work of his department and how the filing for the Daily Consular Reports and other publications is handled. Discussion of the morning's program followed and E. E. Judd, also of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said a few words regarding exhibits of foreign goods which the bureau intends to send to manufacturers who are interested in foreign trade.

The second session was devoted to the general topic "Qualities and training necessary for business librarians." Josephine A. Rathbone of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science read the first paper on "Library school courses as training for business librarians" and reviewed what library schools are doing for such training. Ralph L. Power of the College of Business Administration of Boston University was the next speaker who took as his subject "Business education for business librarians." Mr. Power emphasized especially the training in business administration together with library courses at one and the same time. "The personal qualifications of the business librarian" was read by Mrs. Cora H. Farrar, house librarian of Sears, Roebuck and Company. After the papers of the morning were delivered a discussion was opened by Ethel M. Johnson, librarian of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston. Miss Johnson delivered a re-

markable discussion on the subject of training for business librarianship from the several viewpoints. Her experiences in a special library coupled with previous training in library school has given Miss Johnson a broad outlook on the subject. One fact which was brought out in the program was the new courses to be offered by Boston University to train for business librarianship under the direction of Mr. Power.

The last session of the association was devoted to the general topic "Relation of the special business library to the public library." Miss Hasse, chief of the economics division, New York Public Library, read a paper on "Public vs. special libraries." The speaker made special mention of concrete instances in which her division in the public library has been of distinct service to the business public. "What a public library cannot do for the business man" by Florence Spencer, formerly librarian but now on the staff of the National City Bank of New York was next on the program. Owing to the absence of Miss Spencer her paper was read by Ada McCormick, municipal reference librarian at Cleveland. The last number by George W. Lee, librarian of Stone and Webster, Boston, on "Oneness in library work," closed the annual convention of the Special Libraries Association. The majority of papers will be printed later in *Special Libraries*.

At the business meeting the officers for the following year were elected as follows: President, Dr. C. C. Williamson, librarian, New York Municipal Reference Library; vice-president, John A. Lapp, director, Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information; secretary-treasurer, Ralph L. Power, librarian and curator, Boston University. Executive Board, Guy E. Marion, Boston; Elizabeth Dobbins, American Telephone and Telegraph Library, New York; and the president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer.

The editor of the official publication *Special Libraries* was not appointed for the following year but the matter will come up for consideration before the executive board in August or September.

RALPH L. POWER, *Secretary*.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America was held at Louisville, June 22. The meeting was called to order by the president, George Watson Cole, who then gave his annual address. Following this, a paper on "Some bibliographically important Lutheriana" by Rev. L. Franklin Gruher was read by title. "The Shakespeare tercentenary" by Professor Tucher

Brooke was read by George Parker Winship in the absence of Professor Brooke. "De Bry and the Index Expurgatorius" by Chester M. Cate was read by H. M. Lydenberg in the absence of Mr. Cate.

Then followed the treasurer's report by F. A. Faxon, and the report of the trustees of the fund for the census of incunabula by George W. Cole, which showed that the work had been finished to the letter K.

Dr. Putnam for the committee on postal rates for the Papers, reported that in view of the changes which would have to be made in the form of the Papers and the method of publishing them, and in view of the fact that so little (less than \$20) would be saved by the change, it did not seem worth while to make the changes in order to receive the second class postal rates.

The committee on nominations thru Dr. Putnam reported as follows: President, George Watson Cole; first vice-president, H. H. B. Meyer; secretary, Henry O. Severance; treasurer, Frederick W. Faxon; editor, A. G. S. Josephson; councilor, E. C. Richardson (term expires 1921). The secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for these officers for the society, which he did and they were elected.

Mr. Faxon stated that the paid membership has reached 190. Thirty-six new members have been added during the year. The secretary during the year circularized all libraries in the United States, the collections in which numbered 40,000 and more, asking the librarians of the large libraries to enroll their libraries as members.

The council met immediately after the adjournment of the society.

The question of closing the fiscal year in June instead of December was discussed, but no change as made as the same difficulties would be encountered. The treasurer stated that he would bring his report up to the date of the annual meeting every year.

It was decided to publish a memorial number of the Papers on Willard Fiske, probably the October number. The occasion for such a symposium was suggested by the appearance of Vol. 10 of *Icelandica*.

The subject of the disposition of the library of the society as discussed. An offer to care for the collection which is now in boxes in the Newberry Library was made by A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College. This, however, was declined as the council concluded that the collection would be more useful if deposited in a library which is at the service of a library school. The New

York State Library was suggested and J. I. Wyer, Jr., was consulted as to the desirability of this collection for the use of the New York Library School. The motion was made by Mr. Winship and carried that the present library of the society be transferred to the New York State Library School and that the New York State Library be made a depository of the society's collection on the following conditions: 1. That the collection become the permanent property of said library, not to be kept separate but to be cataloged and shelved as said library may determine. 2. That the books, pamphlets, etc., be made available to any member paying transportation both ways. 3. The New York State Library to print annually a list of the material received thru the society, which may be sent to any or all members who request it,—the binding, care of books and pamphlets to be left to the discretion of the director of the state library.

The following committees were appointed by the president: Finance: W. N. C. Carlton, chairman, F. A. Faxon, and C. B. Roden. Membership: F. A. Faxon, chairman, A. G. S. Josephson and Henry O. Severance. Program: George Watson Cole, chairman, Clarence Brigham and Henry O. Severance. Publication: C. B. Roden, chairman, Andrew Keogh, George P. Winship.

H. O. SEVERANCE, *Secretary*.

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

The National Association of State Libraries held its twentieth convention at Louisville, June 21-27. There were two separate sessions together with one held jointly with the American Association of Law Libraries, and another with the American Association of Law Libraries and the League of Library Commissions.

At the first joint session the associations were welcomed to Louisville by Hon. Edward J. McDermott. Hon. William Marshall Bullitt of Louisville, did not present his scheduled paper on "Government boards," but made instead a proposition which the association voted to accept, that a committee of law librarians prepare a pamphlet guide to the public boards and commissions of the various states, and that the guide be printed at his expense. Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, state librarian of Georgia, outlined the advantages of combining law and legislative reference work with the work of the State Library. Sumner York Wheeler, chairman of the committee on the uniformity of session laws, stated that the committee had been unable



to prepare a report. It was voted to continue the committee for the coming year.

The session held jointly with the American Association of Law Libraries and the League of Library Commissions was devoted to a discussion of the co-ordination of State Library activities, led by Miss Fannie C. Rawson. J. I. Wyer, Jr., outlined briefly the history and conclusions of the recent State Library surveys in Washington and Nebraska and the less recent experiences in consolidation in Oregon. Dr. J. M. Mathews, assistant professor of political science in the University of Illinois, presented the case for consolidation from the point of view of a student of state administration. A general discussion followed. Mary E. Downey introduced the question of control by a state board of education as against an independent commission. Matthew S. Dudgeon opened discussion on the proper relation between the State Library and library extension activities, and Thomas L. Montgomery, on the relation of law and legislative reference to the other State Library activities. Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, president of the Indiana Public Library Commission, aroused considerable discussion over her plan for an organization of State Library activities into four mutually independent departments, controlled by one central appointive non-political board.

The committee on a national legislative information service presented its report on the conditions which led to the discontinuance of the *Official Index to Legislation* published by the Law Reporting Company. The two associations voted after discussion that the committee be continued to work toward a re-establishment of the Index in 1918, and that additional effort be made to rouse the interest of business concerns by appointing some business men to the committee.

The first separate session opened with the president's address, in which he outlined possible lines of work for the association. Charles W. Reeder, reference librarian of Ohio State University, followed with a paper on the "Popularizing of the state document" thru advertising, centralising distribution and preparation of lists and bulletins. Milton J. Ferguson, assistant librarian of the California State Library, reviewed the recent progress of the California State Library and its county library system, and touched briefly on the plans for a new library building. John E. Goodwin, librarian of the University of Texas, presented the main features of the new Texas county library and explained their relation to local conditions.

At the second separate session amendments were adopted to the constitution and by-laws which make the unit of membership the institution, rather than the individual as heretofore. The committee on resolutions presented a resolution, which was adopted, congratulating the Boston Public Library on its fortunate appointment to the librarianship of C. F. D. Belden, former state librarian of Massachusetts and a valued member of the association. The report of the archives committee, H. R. McIlwaine, chairman, was not read, but will appear as usual in the printed proceedings.

The officers elected for 1917-18 are: President, Gilson S. Glasier, state librarian, Wisconsin; first vice-president, Cornelia Marvin, state librarian, Oregon; second vice-president, H. R. McIlwaine, state librarian, Virginia; secretary-treasurer, Elizabeth M. Smith, State Library, Albany, N. Y.

ELIZABETH M. SMITH, *Secretary*.

#### FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION OF MASSACHUSETTS—BOSTON CONFERENCE

The second conference conducted by the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts in conjunction with the summer session of the Simmons College Library School was held in Boston, July 9-13. One hundred and seventy-nine trustees, librarians and assistants attended the meetings of the sessions with an average attendance of one hundred and five. The commission made it possible for a large number of these to attend by paying the expenses of librarians coming from small towns. Simmons College opened its dormitories, refectory and lunch rooms to the conference.

The program, planned especially with the problems of the small library in mind, sought to show the breadth and opportunity of library service and to point out practical ways and means of bringing a library to its rightful place in the lives of the people it strives to serve. In three lectures Alice G. Higgins, of the Boston P. L., impressed the need of undertaking work with children as a continuous educational process in which the usual activities of a children's room or corner are integral parts. June R. Donnelly, director of Simmons College Library School, made a strong plea, "Remember the man," whenever classification and cataloging are under consideration. Alice G. Chandler, secretary of the library committee of the Woman's Educational Association, read a spicy account of her adventure and experiences as a library visitor of the commission. "Some library problems" was the subject of Hiller C. Wellman, librarian

of the City Library Association, Springfield, and so vital did he make his remarks that the hour developed into an animated discussion with many eager speakers from the floor. From her experiences in helping a library to awaken to the responsibilities and opportunities of the active present, Hazel W. Benjamin, librarian of Easthampton Public Library, pointed out practical suggestions for others to follow. The Haverhill Public Library has an exceptionally well chosen and cataloged collection of local historical material, and its librarian, John G. Moulton, urged a similar collection for each library, no matter how small. Ida F. Farrar, of the City Library Association, Springfield, discussed for the pleasure and profit of her hearers the best recent books. In some remarks on "How libraries advertise," John A. Lowe, agent of the commission, showed with lantern slides some methods employed by Massachusetts libraries. Edith Guerrier, who presides at the North End Branch of the Boston Public Library, told of librarians' duties and their opportunities.

The war and the part which librarians may play came in for its share of the discussion. Sarah Arnold, dean of Simmons College, and a member of the State Public Safety Committee, urged the use of libraries as centers for the dissemination of information concerning intelligent production and conservation of food. Kathleen M. Jones, librarian of the McLean Hospital, Waverley, fired her hearers with an inspiring message, "What have libraries to give toward emotional poise during the war?" Books, poems, literature, history shall lead even the desperate to think the war thru and to see that Truth and Justice, Liberty and Love shall win ultimately and little else matters. The work that the commission has been doing in providing books for soldiers and sailors since the first of April was explained and plans for co-operative work for the Ayer Cantonment library were discussed. Other speakers at the conference were C. F. D. Belden, chairman of the commission, Dr. Henry Lefavour, president of Simmons College, and J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., trustee Boston Athenæum and Brookline Public Library.

The publicity exhibit prepared for the committee of the A. L. A. by Joseph Wheeler, librarian at Youngstown, Ohio, received a great deal of attention.

Two round table discussions were held at the Commission Office, State House, one conducted by Frances S. Wiggin, supervising librarian of Essex county, on work with the schools, and another by E. Louise Jones, general secretary of the commission, on catalog-

ing. In each of these enthusiastic converts were made who promise to produce results when they begin activities at home.

By special invitation, the members of the conference were shown around the Boston Public Library, and met the chairman of the trustees, librarian, and members of the staff at a reception in the trustees' room. Mr. Wheeler displayed and explained his collection of war medals. The conference made a visit to the Somerville Public Library, and was hospitably entertained.

Two teas were given at Simmons College affording opportunities for the guests of the college to meet the instructors and authorities. An invitation to visit the Museum of Fine Arts took many to see the treasures they had long read about.

Trustees and librarians were enabled to get a new viewpoint on their own individual problems and discovered or had reiterated to them what the commission and other institutions are doing and desire to do to help the small libraries.

JOHN A. LOWE.

## Library Schools

[Owing to the length of the conference report and the library war service material, many library school notes have been held for the September issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.]

### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The commencement exercises of the New York State Library School were held in the school's lecture room in the State Education Building, Friday morning, June 15. J. I. Wyer, director of the State Library and of the Library School, presided. Ellen F. Adams, vice-president of the class of 1917, in the absence of the president, Rachel Harris, officially presented the rug which is the gift of both classes to the school.

The degree of bachelor of library science was conferred by Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, deputy commissioner of education, on the following persons:

Ellen F. Adams (B.A. Mount Holyoke College) Hanover, N. H.  
 Arthur R. Blessing (B.A. Cornell University) Slingerlands, N. Y.  
 Carl L. Cannon (B.A. University of Kansas) Albany, N. Y.  
 Edna H. France (B.A. Syracuse University) Albany, N. Y.  
 James Hodgson (B.A. University of Iowa) Albany, N. Y.  
 Marion L. Horton (B.A. Leland Stanford Junior University) Pasadena, Calif.  
 Hilda M. Lancefield (B. A. Whitman College) Amity, Ore.  
 Cornelia S. Love (B.A. Radcliffe College) Albany, N. Y.

Harold G. Russell (B.A. Hobart College) Massena, N. Y.  
Ruth Wilcox (B.A. Oberlin College) Cleveland, O.

The degree of master of library science was conferred on John Boynton Kaiser of the class of 1910 and now librarian of the Tacoma (Wash.) Public Library.

During the past school year the degree bachelor of library science has also been conferred on John Grant Moulton of the class of 1894; Amy Cowley and Marie Kiersted Pidgeon of the class of 1914 and Mary Amy Winslow of the class of 1916.

The annual address, on the "Amateur professional," was given by Dr. Harry Lyman Koopman, librarian of Brown University. Dr. Koopman was associated as lecturer with the first class of the school at Columbia College Library.

Herman O. Parkinson, president of the class of 1918, has joined one of the ambulance units of the Medical Reserve Corps and expects soon to be in active field service. Donald B. Gilchrist (B. L. S. 1915) who served on the Mexican border with the Minnesota National Guard last summer, has been commissioned a lieutenant in the U. S. Field Artillery. Carlton B. Joeckel (B. L. S. 1910) and Harold L. Leupp (1904) are in training camps in California and Edmund L. Pearson (B. L. S. 1904) is spending his second summer of training at Plattsburg. Paul North Rice (class of 1912) is also in training. Walter L. Runyan, who began the present summer session, left to enlist in field service and at least one of the men admitted to the class entering this fall has withdrawn to enlist in army service. John T. Fitzpatrick, law librarian of the New York State Library, who for several years has been in charge of the Legislative reference practice, is in training at Barracks. The school will be grateful for information relating to any other former student at present engaged in state or national military service.

FRANK K. WALTER.

#### LIBRARY SCHOOL—NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Seventy-five candidates were examined in the June examination. From this number about thirty-five have been selected. The final examination for the year will be held on Aug. 31. From the applicants taking this examination five more will be selected.

#### CHANGES IN THE FACULTY

Mr. Root's leave of absence expires Sept. 1, and he will resume his work in Oberlin. Ernest J. Reece, the newly appointed principal, will reach New York about Aug. 15.

Other changes should be noted. The most important is the retirement of Catherine S. Tracey, who resigned her position early in June. Miss Tracey has been connected with the school almost from the beginning, having first taught technical German and technical French to which she added in subsequent years the teaching of the history of printing and library economy. She also acted as librarian for the school and for the last two years had entire responsibility for the bibliographies and theses of the seniors. Her duties have been many and her fidelity to all her responsibilities great. Many of the alumni have found her, both before and after graduation, a wise and helpful councilor and will regret that her services to the school now come to an end.

Helen Peck Young, who has served for two years as secretary to the school, has also retired in order to accept the secretaryship of another educational institution. Miss Young has carried a particularly heavy burden during the two years she has served the school and her work has been thoroughly acceptable.

Isabella M. Cooper, who has carried, in addition to the responsibilities connected with the Central Circulation room of the New York Public Library, the work of instruction in cataloging in the school, lays down that work and will devote all her time to Central Circulation.

To fill the places caused by these resignations the following have been appointed: Mary E. Hyde comes to the school as instructor in cataloging. In addition to this work she will also carry a part of Miss Tracey's work in library economy. Miss Hyde graduated from Leland Stanford Jr. University in 1901 and from the New York Library School in 1904. She was connected with the California Academy of Science as editorial assistant and as librarian 1903-1905. She was head cataloger of the San Francisco Public Library 1900-1913; and she has been instructor in Library Science in the Department of Library Science of Simmons College, 1913 to date.

Marie A. Newberry takes a part of the work formerly carried by Miss Tracey and is to be the supervisor of the training class of the New York Public Library which is again to be placed under the general oversight of the director of this school. Miss Newberry is a graduate of the University of Michigan and of the Library School and has had several years of service in the reference department of the New York Public Library.

AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Principal*.

## CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Examinations for admission to the Carnegie Library School will be held Saturday, Sept. 1. Candidates who are unable to take the examinations in Pittsburgh may arrange to have them given thru their local libraries.

## BOSTON UNIVERSITY—COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The College of Business Administration of Boston University is to offer courses in library economy this academic year to train especially for business librarianship and for teacher-librarians in high schools of commerce. These courses, which will probably develop into a department of library economy, will be under the direction of Ralph L. Power, Librarian of the College and Curator of the Museum.

The full course will cover four years, one of which will be in supervised employment in a library under direction of the college authorities. The first degree is the B.B.A. (Bachelor of Business Administration) and the graduate degree given for additional two years' work M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration). After the full library curriculum is installed the library work may be completed in one full year and will lead to a certificate in the work accomplished.

Special emphasis will be placed upon training in business subjects and the first year freshmen are advised to take no more than one elective. One class this year will be a small division organized under the direction of the library assistants to study problems in the library and for personal conferences. In addition the regular freshman lectures in library economy will be given and a third course will be general in nature.

This course will also be given during the evening so library assistants in and around Boston may attend. Special lecturers will give practically the entire library lecture course on various phases of the work and assigned readings, discussions and outside work will be required. The course will command regular collegiate credit.

Certain topics will be treated in connection with other departments in the college such as the Departments of Advertising, Journalism, Secretarial Studies and others. The special libraries of Boston will be used as illustrations in some of the work and visits will be made to certain types of business libraries. Students may specialize in any department of the college besides taking the prescribed library courses.

Later courses on business bibliography, busi-

ness book selection, business reference books, government documents for commercial uses, cataloging and classification with special emphasis on business problems, library filing and indexing, library seminar and others will be given.

One special feature in these business library courses will be the supervised employment. According to the general regulations of the college, students must have at least one year of regular employment under supervision before receiving the degree thus insuring a large share of practical knowledge before the students are placed in the business world.

These courses are the first of the kind to be offered in such an institution and Boston University is, so far as known, the only institution where specific instruction is offered to lead definitely to business librarianship.

The list of special lecturers will be announced in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September. Those desiring information concerning the courses should communicate with Mr. Power.

## Librarians

ADAMS, Ellen F., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1917, is temporarily engaged in classifying and cataloging a special collection at Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.

BAILEY, Beulah, B.L.S. New York State Library School 1915, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Library.

BARCLAY, Jessie, of the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library, has tendered her resignation and was married to Glen Cushing of the Tacoma Railway & Power Company on June 23.

BACHELOR, Mildred, who has been organizing the Public Library at Waukesha, Wis., for the past year, has resigned to return to the Detroit Public Library.

BECKWITH, Daniel, for many years librarian at the Providence Athenaeum, died of heart failure at his home July 8. He had been ill about three weeks. Mr. Beckwith had not been engaged in active business of late, but had given much of his time and attention to books. He was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1870, taking an A.B. degree. From 1877 to 1879 he was assistant librarian at Brown and then became librarian at the Athenaeum until 1894. He was also a trustee of the Providence Public Library.

BIRGE, Anna G., New York State Library School 1910, has received an appointment on the staff of the *A. L. A. Booklist*.

BOWLES, Verne, New York State Library School 1914, who spent the past year as first assistant cataloger in the Library of the State University of Washington, has gone to the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, as reference librarian.

BRECOURT, Nina, who sent in her resignation as librarian of Stewart Library, Grinnell, Iowa, was married in April to A. S. Henderson. The wedding, which was not to have taken place until fall, was hastened by the war.

CALDER, Edward E., sent in his resignation as librarian of the Adams Library, Central Falls, R. I., on June 19 because of ill-health. James Gray, the assistant librarian will have charge until a successor is appointed.

CLARK, Mabel, B.L.S. New York State Library School 1914, has resigned as head cataloger at the University of Virginia Library to take charge of one of the branches of the Minneapolis Public Library.

CRAWFORD, John R., was appointed librarian of the Avery Architectural Library at Columbia University by action of the trustees in June, the appointment to take effect July 1. Mr. Crawford was formerly assistant professor of Roman archaeology at Columbia University. He holds the Harvard Ph.D. degree in classical archaeology, and has studied in Munich, Grenoble, and Rome. In 1913-1914 he was a fellow in the American Academy at Rome, and since 1912 has been a member of the department of classical philology at Columbia. He has contributed to *Bysantinische Zeitschrift*, *Mémoires of American Academy in Rome*, *Classical Weekly*, etc.

DAVIS, Earl H., librarian of the Municipal Reference branch of the St. Louis Public Library, has enlisted in the military service of the United States. During his absence on duty, his place will be filled by Lucius H. Cannon, a graduate of the Wisconsin legislative reference course and lately librarian of the American Appraisal Company of Milwaukee.

DAVIS, Mildred, New York State Library School 1916-17, has returned to the Portland (Ore.) Library Association as first assistant in the reference department.

DICKEY, Philena A., has resigned her position as reference librarian in the 96th Street branch of the New York Public Library, to take a similar position in the information

bureau of the Food Administration under Mr. Hoover, in Washington.

EDWARDS, Eleanor M., New York State Library School 1911-12, has resigned her position with the New York Public Library to go to the Morristown (N. J.) Public Library as first assistant.

ELLS, Mannie, librarian of the Public Library at Waukesha, Wis., has sent in her resignation.

ENO, Sara W., New York State Library School 1908-09, has resigned as reference librarian at Bryn Mawr College, to become chief of the circulation department in the University of Minnesota Library.

EWING, Mrs. Ida, has been made assistant librarian at the Carnegie Library, Greensburg, Ind., to succeed Mrs. Margaret Bussell.

FRANCE, Edna H., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1917, has been appointed assistant in the Educational Extension Division, University of the State of New York.

GATES, Helen F., New York State Library School 1913-14, resigned the librarianship of the John B. Stetson University Library in May and is substituting in the catalog department of Trinity College Library, Hartford, during the summer.

GINSBURG, Sophie M., New York State Library School 1916-17, will spend the summer as temporary assistant in the Denver Public Library and will go to the New York Public Library in October as branch assistant.

HAINES, Helen E., has an illustrated article in the *Southern California Magazine* for May on "Libraries in Southern California" in which she takes up in a very brief survey such libraries as the Los Angeles Library with its various branches, together with those at Long Beach, Alhambra, Pasadena, Pomona, Riverside, San Diego and the small branch on the summit of Mt. Wilson.

HALL, Drew B., captain U. S. Reserves, is at Ayer, Mass., on the cantonment construction.

HAMMOND, Esther, a graduate of the University of Washington Library School this year, has been appointed an assistant in the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library. Her work will begin Sept. 1.

HAWKES, Blanche L., New York State Library School 1907-08, resigned her position with the *A. L. A. Booklist* to become librarian of Penn College, Oskaloosa, Ia.

HEITKAMP, Aline A., has resigned her position as branch librarian in the Carroll Park



branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, to accept a position as librarian in the General Electric Company of New York.

HINESLEY, Pearl, New York State Library School 1916-17, has returned to the Public Library of Louisville, Ky., as chief of the circulation department.

HORTON, Mabel T., has resigned as expert cataloger in the Brooklyn Public Library, to accept a position as librarian in the Packer Collegiate Institute Library in Brooklyn.

HYDE, Mary E., New York State Library School 1902-03, has resigned as instructor in the Simmons College Department of Library Science to accept a position on the faculty of the Library School of the New York Public Library.

KAISER, John B., librarian of the Tacoma (Wash.) Public Library, received the degree of master of library science from the University of the State of New York at its commencement exercises.

KENT, Dorothy, a graduate in the first class of the Library School of the New York Public Library, died at Sparkill, N. Y., on July 2 after a long illness. After leaving the library school Miss Kent was a member of the staff of the Hamilton Fish Park branch of the New York Public Library, leaving there to become head of the circulation department in the Free Public Library of Trenton, N. J. Her last position was that of librarian of the South Side High School, Newark, N. J. Miss Kent was chosen secretary and treasurer of the New Jersey School Librarians Association at its organization in 1915.

KINGSBURY, Ruth, New York State Library School 1916-17, has been appointed assistant in the Library of the University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

LORD, Isabel Ely, former librarian at Bryn Mawr and Pratt Institute, and head of the home economics department at Pratt, is organizing the Home Economics Library of the Food Administration in Washington, D. C. Tested economy recipes, domestic science bulletins issued by the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture, food-conservation posters, and popular and scientific works on dietetics, home management, and allied subjects are to be collected by the library.

LUNT, Georgianna, assistant librarian for a number of years of the Public Library at Auburn, Me., has been elected to succeed Annie Prescott, resigned.

McNITT, Esther U., New York State Li-

brary School 1916-17, will rejoin the staff of the Indiana State Library.

MARIOTTI, Guido, New York State Library School 1916-17, is teaching Latin and Italian at Mrs. Coonley Ward's Village Summer School, Wyoming, N. Y.

MERRIMAN, Louise, of Gouverneur, N. Y., a graduate of the library course of Syracuse University, has been appointed librarian in the Newark (N. Y.) Public Library, taking up her duties on July 30.

MILLS, Emma, has been appointed to fill the position left vacant by Elizabeth Saterthwaite in the City Library of Puyallup, Wash.

MITCHELL, Ethel L., for eight years librarian of the Boise Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian at the University of Utah.

MORISON, Mary, trustee of the Peterborough (N. H.) Town Library, and prominent in state social service affairs for many years, died Jan. 7.

O'SULLIVAN, Mary I., New York State Library School 1915-16, has resigned her position in the catalog division of the New York Public Library to accept a fellowship in English at Bryn Mawr College for the coming year.

PETTUS, Clyde E., formerly assistant in the Pacific Avenue branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, has been appointed cataloger in Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tenn.

PHELPS, Harriet, having completed 24 years of service in Yale University, has retired as secretary and librarian of the Osborn zoological laboratory. In appreciation of her loyal and efficient service, the staff and students of the laboratory presented her with a testimonial signed by each, and with a silver mesh bag.

PRESCOTT, Annie, for many years librarian of the Auburn (Me.) Public Library, has resigned her position. In accepting her resignation the board of trustees placed on their records an appreciation of her long, devoted, and unselfish service in behalf of the library. Miss Prescott who has been a member of the A. L. A. since 1894, helped to organize the Auburn library's administration and has seen it grow to its present total of 20,838 volumes.

RANDALL, Elinor E., New York State Library School 1918, went to the Newark, N. J., Free Public Library July 1 as assistant for the summer.

READ, Mary Therese, for fifteen years chief librarian of the Bedford branch of the Brook-

lyn Public Library, died from pneumonia July 13 at her home, 304 Gates avenue, Brooklyn.

ROSE, Ernestine, B.L.S. New York State Library School 1904, has resigned the librarianship of the Seward Park branch of the New York Public Library to become first assistant to the principal of the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh.

RUSSELL, Harold G., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1917, has been appointed filing clerk in the gun division of the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, War Department, Washington.

SADLER, Mrs. Laura, who has been for 32 years librarian of the Upton (Mass.) Town Library, has resigned.

SALTSMAN, Sue, for five years librarian in the Newark (N. Y.) Public Library, has resigned her position, to take a course in children's library work.

SANTES, Marie M., New York State Library School 1918, is spending the summer as temporary assistant at the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library.

SARGEANT, William Henry, librarian of the Public Library of Norfolk, Va., died in that city Mar. 23.

SATHERTHWAITE, Elizabeth, has resigned her position in the Puyallup (Wash.) Public Library to be head of the Carnegie Public Library in Olympia, Wash.

SAUER, Julia, L., New York State Library School 1916-17, has been appointed branch librarian, Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library.

SPAULDING, Forrest B., in charge of the traveling libraries of the New York Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library of Des Moines, Iowa, in place of Charles E. Rush who goes to Indianapolis. Mr. Spaulding will take up his work in Des Moines the first of September.

STEVENS, Edward F., librarian of the Pratt Institute Free Library and director of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, received the degree of Doctor of Letters from Colby College, his alma mater, at the recent commencement.

STONE, Charles H., B.L.S. Illinois 1916, librarian of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, was married on June 29, to Willie Kate Williams at Barnesville, Georgia.

STOREY, Alice B., assistant librarian in the Public Library at Virginia, Minn., has re-

signed her position to become librarian at Huron, S. D.

THOMAS, Josephine H., who has been assistant children's librarian in the New Haven (Ct.) Public Library for two years, has been promoted to be children's librarian, to succeed Gertrude F. White, resigned.

TILLEY, Edith May, librarian of the Newport (R. I.) Historical Society, has resigned to give all her time to genealogical and historical research.

TODD, Mary E., formerly head of the periodical room of the Syracuse Public Library, has resigned to take charge of the library of the National Association of Manufacturers, 30 Church street, New York.

TOWNER, Isabel L., New York State Library School 1907-08, will leave the U. S. Bureau of Education where she has been head cataloger for several years to become librarian of Goucher College Library, Baltimore, Md.

WEEKS, Elisabeth, New York State Library School 1916-17, will return to the Vassar College Library in September.

WENNERSTRUM, Winnifred, New York State Library School 1916-17, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Library.

WHITE, Ada J., New York State Library School 1916-17, has been appointed assistant in the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library.

WHITE, Gertrude F., who has been children's librarian in the New Haven (Ct.) Free Public Library for many years, was married to George D. Ford, June 18.

WHITTEMORE, Gertrude, New York State Library School 1906-07, has resigned the librarianship of the Narragansett Library Association, Peace Dale, R. I., to accept a similar post in the Pequot Library, Southport, Ct.

WIGGIN, Mary P., New York State Library School 1917, is giving instruction in library economy at Mrs. Coonley Ward's Village Summer School, Wyoming, N. Y., and assisting in the local public library.

WILCOX, Ruth, B.L.S. New York State Library School 1917, has been appointed head of the fine arts division of the Cleveland Public Library.

YOUNG, Malcolm O., New York State Library School 1916-17, is doing temporary work on the revision of the Dewey Decimal Classification, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

# THE LIBRARY WORLD

## New England

### MAINE

*Jackman.* The "northernmost" town of Maine has a new public library building, which altho small is furnishing the town with a social community center as well as with educational advantages. The sum of \$5, several boxes of books and magazines and 150 books formed the nucleus of the present library. Five years of work for raising funds culminated in the building's completion on March 3, 1917. There are two rooms on the ground floor for library use, and in the basement a club room provides a meeting place for social or club gatherings.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Manchester P. L.* F. Mabel Winchell, lbn. (63rd ann. rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1916.) Accessions, 3645. Circulation, 152,560. New registration, 2605; total, 13,445. Receipts, \$21,824.06. Expenditures, \$41,655.22; for books, \$2049.51; for periodicals, \$794.79; for binding, \$882.30; for salaries, \$10,506.60. A story hour has been started in the children's department. The picture collection has received two valuable gifts so that the number of mounted pictures is now 7860 while the unmounted ones approximate 75,000. A pottery exhibit was made possible by the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs. The percentage of fiction circulation for the year was 58, the lowest it has ever been, and the number of fiction books missing is correspondingly lower than ever heretofore. The delivery stations have shown a marked gain thruout the year. The use of the club rooms has greatly increased; 217 gatherings have been held during the year with an attendance of 2227 persons and 29 meetings held in the lecture hall had an attendance of 2573 making the total 4800. The Shakespeare Club and the Boy Scouts have also held weekly meetings in the club rooms.

### VERMONT

The past year's work of the State Free Public Library Commission, July 1916-June 1917, shows the following accomplished: In organizing, advising, etc., 37 libraries or branches have been visited by the secretary, and one library by members of the commission. Seven libraries have been card-cataloged, and three classified. Eighteen teacher-training classes have been told how they may obtain

books and other help from the commission. Meetings of librarians have been held in four places: Orleans, Morrisville, Randolph, and Wallingford. This work was done under the direction of the Vermont Library Association, helped by the commission. The annual meeting of commission and association was held in St. Johnsbury with Jessie B. Rittenhouse as the principal speaker. In publicity work eighteen exhibits of books and pictures were made, sixteen being to teacher-training classes. Letters and leaflets explaining aid to towns desiring to establish libraries were sent to 46 Representatives and three Senators from towns without libraries. A letter about Good Book Week was sent to 232 libraries, all union superintendents of schools and high school principals, 38 teacher-training classes, ministers in towns without libraries, and several newspapers. The four issues of the *Bulletin*, giving general information on library work and progress in and out of the state, were sent as usual free to all librarians and many others interested in library work in Vermont. Members of the commission or its staff spoke at seven meetings of librarians or teachers, besides the eighteen teacher-training classes already mentioned. The chairman of the commission, Prof. S. F. Emerson of Burlington, attended a meeting of New England library commission workers in Augusta, Me., and the secretary went to the national meeting in Chicago. Vermonters have borrowed 420 book collections and 133 picture collections (8396 pictures) from the Traveling Library department, making in all 553 collections; 2141 books have been bought and 1125 pictures added, making a total of 13,140 books and 9371 mounted pictures. When the Vermont National Guard were in Texas they received 64 books from this department. There are now 265 books in the Vermont Y. M. C. A. building at Fort Ethan Allen. Reference questions have been answered, and booklists made for many groups. Sixty active town libraries have each received a gift of \$25 in books, called aid in maintenance, applied for annually by some 80 libraries. Three towns received each \$100 in books as aid in establishment. The State Prison, House of Correction, Industrial School, and Hospital for the Insane, have received books and magazines amounting to \$200. The appropriation voted by the Legislature for the coming year is \$7500. In the

fall the office will probably be moved from its present quarters to a room in the new state building on State street, Montpelier.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

*Boston.* The trustees of the Boston Public Library have installed a business men's reference room on the third floor of City Hall Annex. The idea of having such a room down town has been considered for years, but no suitable quarters had been discovered.

*Brockton.* The Brockton Public Library is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. In its April-June quarterly *Bulletin* (the semi-centennial number) there appears an historical sketch of the library showing its progress from the time of its establishment. The library has had four homes, the present building where it has been since June 10, 1913, having been made possible by the gift of \$110,000 from Carnegie Corporation. Besides the work of its central building the library conducts branch libraries at Montello and Campello. During the past year the library has circulated 231,925 volumes from a collection of 73,882. For a number of years the library has been collecting a group of books dealing with family and local history. For the purpose of interesting readers of foreign birth the library has added books in French, German, Hebrew, Italian, Polish, Swedish, Yiddish and a few in Spanish. Elementary books in English are also furnished to these foreigners to promote a better understanding of American conditions.

*Malden.* By the will of the late James F. Eaton, the Public Library has received a bequest of \$5000. An additional sum of \$1000 was given to the city, the income from which is to be used for the purchase of books for the Maplewood fire section. Mr. Eaton was for many years a resident of the Maplewood district of Malden and was much interested in the comfort and welfare of the firemen.

*Malden.* The Rev. Horace B. Hichings, D.D., of Mishawaka, Ind., son of John Hichings, one of Malden's early citizens, who died last April, left to the Malden Public Library the sum of \$3000 the income from which is to be used to purchase books "which treat on Christianity in some of its various forms, historical, doctrinal, or disciplinary." The fund to be known as the "Rev. H. B. Hichings Fund." The condition attached to the bequest is that the library shall "keep the ground and monuments or grave stones in Bell Rock Cemetery where my father and

mother are buried in perpetual order and repair." The library assumed the responsibility of the trust.

*Palmer.* The Young Men's Library Association has received \$1000 by the will of Maria Hastings, who had lived for several years in Palmer prior to her death.

#### Middle Atlantic

##### NEW YORK

*Auburn.* The graduating exercises of the large Y. M. C. A. classes preparing for naturalization on June 27, gave a fine opportunity for library extension. Miss Clarke, librarian of the Seymour Library, presented to each of the forty-eight members of the classes picture postcards of the library, on the reverse of which was written a cordial invitation to take out cards and use the reading room. The members included Italians, Ruthenians, Austrians, Russians, English and Irish.

*Brooklyn.* The Brooklyn Public Library has saved enough from their original Carnegie grant for branches to erect two more buildings, and the city has now granted a site near the Bushwick High School which will be used for the new Ridgewood branch. Edward L. Tilton is the architect chosen.

*Brooklyn.* A life sized portrait of David A. Boody, "Father of the Brooklyn Public Library," was presented to the library June 19 by the board of trustees, in honor of Mr. Boody's eightieth birthday and his twenty years of service as president of the board. The presentation was made on behalf of the trustees by Horace J. Morse, and was accepted by Frank L. Babbott, vice-president of the board. The portrait, which is considered an excellent likeness, is the work of Louis W. Betts.

*Delhi.* The new Cannon Free Library is to be colonial in its style of architecture, the material to be brick trimmed with white marble. Bradley Delehanty of New York is the architect, and the contract has been let to W. S. Fitz Randolph, Inc., also of New York. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy late in the fall.

*Dundee.* By the will of the late Mrs. Della Pierce Cooper, Mrs. Cooper's property on Main street adjoining the Beekman theatre, valued at \$2000, has been willed to the Woman's Study Club of this village to be used as a memorial library and never to be sold, provided that the club raises a like amount

and erects a building costing not less than \$4000 within three years. The club has voted to make an effort to raise the additional \$2000 thus securing the legacy.

*Lowville.* At a recent meeting of the Free Library Association, a special committee was appointed to look into the matter of erection of a free library building. The association has legacies to the amount of \$4100 for a building and the Lowville Chapter D. A. R. has a fund of \$1800.

*New York City.* The newspapers report that Colonel Oliver Hazard Payne, who died on June 27, left \$1,000,000 to the New York Public Library.

*New York City.* *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* for May 13, 1917, has an editorial entitled "A great library of applied science," discussing more particularly the library of the United Engineering Societies of New York, and its service.

#### NEW JERSEY

*Chatham.* Under the will of Mrs. Eunice R. Brown, the Chatham Public Library will receive \$500 to be used for the purchase of new books and magazines.

*Newark.* The Roseville branch of the Free Public Library, forced early in the year to close thru lack of funds, has reopened in the old Bathgate house, where 2000 books have been installed under the charge of Almyra W. Ashmun. In conjunction with the opening of this branch at its new residence an exhibition of relics of old Roseville was shown. An ancient Bible, watches, miniatures, a bag given to the Bathgate sisters by Aaron Burr, and countless other things reminiscent of Newark's early history made the collection interesting to the townspeople.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Butler.* A site has been selected for the new Carnegie Library on North Main street costing \$25,000. The Carnegie Corporation will give \$37,000 for the erection of the building.

*Carbondale.* The prospective Carnegie library is meeting with opposition in Carbondale. Plans for the creating of a city library have been suggested. The council is at present considering the transferring of a piece of the city hall grounds as a location, and an annual appropriation of ten per cent. of the cost of the building to be erected, together with its equipment, which approximately will be \$30,000, leaving the annual appropriation approxi-

mately \$3000. But so far little enthusiasm is being displayed, and several citizens have even opposed the plan as involving unnecessary expenditure.

*Philadelphia.* The Wark-Yardley Co. have received the contract for building the Logan branch of the Philadelphia Free Library at Old York road and Wagner street. The building is to be one story and basement, brick and stone, 102 x 40 feet, and will cost about \$30,000.

*Philadelphia.* The building of the Public Library, over which there has been so much agitation due to the cut-stone controversy which took the contract out of the hands of the Fuller Construction Co., is indefinitely postponed. The second bids are in, but thru fear of legal complications Director Datesman refuses to award the contracts.

*Philadelphia.* The Nicetown branch of the Philadelphia Free Library was dedicated June 29 with exercises in the auditorium of the building. Joseph G. Rosenbach presided and received the keys from the architect, John T. Windrim. Mr. Rosenbach turned them over to John Ashhurst, chief librarian of the Philadelphia Free Library. Field H. Lafferty is in charge of the new building.

#### MARYLAND

*Baltimore.* Plans for the erection of the public library building on South Ann street, near Aliceanna, and an appeal to the Mayor and City Council for the provision for an adequate annual appropriation were brought before the last quarterly meeting of the Enoch Pratt Free Library. The final execution of the deed for the site of the new branch library was made in April. The building committee of the library has selected Ellicott & Emmart as the architects for the new library, which probably will be ready for occupancy before the end of the year. The urgent need for additional departments—a pedagogical department and departments of fine arts and commerce and economics—were emphasized by the librarian, Bernard C. Steiner.

### The South

#### VIRGINIA

*Richmond.* Some time ago the police started inquiries about a collector of donations for the "Virginia Library for the Blind." According to the police, there is no record of a charter having been issued to any institution in the state bearing this name, and at



Mayor Ainslie's office the detectives learned that he had not issued a permit to anyone to solicit funds for the supposed library. Information gathered by the detectives leads them to believe that a number of firms and individuals have made donations. R. A. Turner, solicitor for the alleged fictitious "Virginia Library for the Blind," has been arrested.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

*Wheeling.* At a meeting of the Wheeling board of education it was proposed that an addition be made to the Public Library. The need for room is said to be pressing and the addition will probably be built at the rear of the present building.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

*Greenville.* Plans for enlarging the college library were laid by the Alumnae Association of the Woman's College at commencement in June. Representatives from the class of 1860 on took part in the discussions. At present the library contains 3000 volumes; the response made by the alumnae bids fair to double the number. A list of books needed will probably be made up by the teachers in the several departments, and sent out during the summer months.

*Greenwood.* The trustees of the Free Public Library have awarded the contract for the erection of the building to W. G. Sutherland. The cost will be \$12,500. Work is to be started at once.

#### GEORGIA

*Cuthbert.* The contract has been let for the Cuthbert Carnegie Library and work will soon begin.

*Macon.* On July 4 the work of erecting the new Washington Memorial Library was begun. To build the new library the old Washington homestead is to be moved to another location, where it will become the home of the library's curator. Mrs. Bellamy, a daughter of Col. Washington, who owned the old house, has given the site and the money for the building.

*Savannah.* C. Seymour Thompson, librarian of the Public Library, proposes to establish a branch library at Port Wentworth. He is also interested in having a branch for the merchants and tradespeople located in the heart of the business district, to be supplied with current literature, trade papers, newspapers, scientific publications and magazines. Mr. Thompson believes that the Public Library should receive some financial help from

the county officials in the matter of a small appropriation yearly, that the work of the library may be extended into the country and beyond the boundaries of the city limits.

#### ALABAMA

*East Lake.* A campaign for furnishing a library for the Boys' Industrial School is being engineered by two young women of East Lake. Both cash and books will be accepted, and it is said that the work is meeting with great encouragement. The boys of such an institute should have a good library and inasmuch as this is a state institution every one in Alabama should show their interest by a hearty support of the good work.

#### FLORIDA

*Jacksonville.* P. L. L. W. Josselyn, libn. (Annual rpt.—yr. ended Dec. 31, 1916.) Accessions, 5,089; withdrawals, 1,040; total, 41,679. Circulation, 173,487. New registration, 3,880; total, 10,588. Receipts, \$15,839.33. Expenditures for books, \$3,150.53; for periodicals, \$516.12; for binding, \$686.92; for salaries, \$6,528.18. The library has bought the complete catalog of the United States Dept. of Agriculture, 20,000 cards listing all of the agricultural material of the United States Government by subjects and authors.

*Tampa.* The June report shows that Tampa's new library is prospering. From the available city funds of \$9,840.08 the library has expended or has under contract to expend \$8,965.38, leaving a balance on hand of \$874.70. The library has 4,102 books, 3,001 of which were acquired by gifts, the remainder having been purchased out of funds. The library has been equipped with screens and blinds, has bought more than \$3,000 worth of books and paid all salaries, extra help, heat and light, insurance, etc.

#### TENNESSEE

*Memphis.* The Howe Branch Library is growing in popularity among the negro people. Books on Europe and its people, economics and race adjustment are in unusual demand. William L. Jones and his wife are in charge of the library and will make a vigorous campaign to increase the circulation of the well-selected supply of good books and magazines. The presence of the 150 teachers who are connected with the summer normal affords the library a fine opportunity to reach a large number who are interested in a better life among negro people.

*Nashville.* The board of city commissioners has adopted the resolution to appropriate

and expend \$2500 annually for the maintenance of the branch library to be established in East Nashville, this action having been taken in fulfillment of a condition precedent to the donation of \$25,000 by the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the erection of a building for the library.

### The Central West

#### INDIANA

*Albion.* The cornerstone of the new Public Library was laid on June 14 under Masonic ceremonies.

*Indianapolis P. L.* Eliza G. Browning, lbn. (43d ann. rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1916). Accessions, 12,057; withdrawals (1909-16), 17,000; total, 202,798. Circulation, 701,049. Expenditures, \$78,021.34 (this includes books, periodicals and binding, \$21,077.36; salaries, \$33,911.96). The new library building, still in process of construction when this report was printed, was to have been completed in April, 1917. The late James Whitcomb Riley gave part of the property for the building site, and it has been suggested that the building be called the Riley Memorial Library.

#### ILLINOIS

*Evanston.* A bronze tablet has been erected in the Public Library to the memory of Mary Lindsay, for twenty-three years librarian of the Evanston Library. The tablet is inscribed as follows:

In Memoriam  
MARY BOYDEN LINDSAY  
1894—Librarian—1917

This tablet was placed here by the board of directors in testimony of the esteem, affection and gratitude of the people of Evanston for her wise and faithful service.

### The Northwest

#### MINNESOTA

*Buhl.* After a legal and political battle of six months, Buhl is to have a library, the contract for the building having been awarded by council to Hugh Fawcett, of Duluth, for \$31,848. The total cost is estimated at \$40,000 and is to be of brick and stone construction, one story in height with a full basement. The plans were drawn up by Holstead & Sullivan, Duluth architects. Work will be started immediately.

*Duluth.* The new Carnegie branch library which has been under construction at Twenty-third avenue West and Second street is nearing completion and will be ready for use

about August 1. The building will provide, beside the usual reading room, a room which will be used for a community center. The present branch, 20 North Twentieth avenue West, has 3435 library cards in circulation. A feature that has proven popular with patrons of the library are stereoscopic views. These have been placed at the disposal of library card holders and in the past month 4109 of these picture cards were loaned.

*St. Paul.* The new Public Library will be dedicated the afternoon of Oct. 9, as a feature of the annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association.

#### IOWA

*Belmond.* The new Belmond Public Library was dedicated and formally opened for use on May 23. Henry I. Crist gave the site as well as the building. The latter, which cost \$14,000, is 46 x 53 feet and built of fire-proof brick; the basement contains a club room and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 300. The library had upon its opening about 1000 volumes and was organized by Hazel C. Clark, commission organizer. Mrs. Anna Case will serve as librarian, but Arabella Woods will be acting librarian while Mrs. Case attends the summer library school at Iowa City.

*Malvern.* The new Carnegie building was informally opened to the public on Saturday, June 2, the formal dedication being postponed until the grounds can be put in order. Gretta Smith of the commission has assisted the librarian, Mrs. Roberts, in organizing the library.

*Sac City.* By the will of the late Mrs. Loring a bequest of \$1000 is made to the city to be invested by the library board, and the income expended in the purchase of books of biography for the library.

#### NEBRASKA

*Omaha.* The Omaha Public Library has received the gift of a rare book of Lincoln pictures, 416 altogether, taken from original daguerrotypes, ambrotypes and photographs. One hundred and eight of the pictures are of Lincoln himself. The book is one of four such privately printed on parchment paper and bound in a costly manner.

### The Southwest

#### MISSOURI

*Argentine.* The new branch Carnegie Library was opened July 3 with 35,000 volumes for circulation. The building cost \$25,000.

*St. Joseph.* A Hyde Park substation of the Carnegie Library has been established at Hyde Park School. It is open Friday afternoons from 3 to 5 in charge of Miss Floyd, librarian of the Carnegie branch, for the convenience of vacation readers. The station is primarily established for school children.

*Kansas City.* For several summers Kansas City has tried the experiment of using the various ward schools as sub-stations of the main library so that the children may have more ready access to books thruout the heat of the summer months. These sub-stations were started again this year on June 11. There are three classes of stations: one-day, two-day and three-day stations, dependent upon the number of days a week they are open. In all there are twenty-two of these and their hours are from 9 to 6.

*St. Joseph P. L.* Jesse Cunningham, lbn. (27th ann. rpt.—yr. ending April 30, 1917.—Accessions, 7020; total, 81,930. Circulation, 282,101. Total registration, 18,604. Receipts, \$26,066.23. Expenditures, \$25,987.84, including books, \$4184.92; periodicals, \$1132.62; binding, \$1281.28; salaries, \$12,031.25. The central children's room has been cleaned, re-decorated and reorganized, and the book collection carefully revised.

#### KANSAS

*Topeka.* The city commission has voted \$1000 to relieve the present lack of finance in the Topeka Public Library. The levy for the institution has been cut down within the past six years from 1.28 mills to 1.06 mills.

#### OKLAHOMA

*Claremore.* Claremore is soon to have a new \$10,000 Carnegie library. The plans have been approved by the local library committee and have been forwarded to the Carnegie Corporation at New York for approval. The plans call for a brick building with Carthage marble. It is to have a basement and is to be steam heated.

#### TEXAS

*Dallas.* An excellent beginning has been made toward the accumulation of a library at the Southern Methodist University at Dallas. During the first year, 1915-16, about 7000 volumes were acquired, and this nucleus is being increased steadily. The reading rooms are well supplied with general and technical periodicals. In addition to the librarian and to two assistants, the library employs several

students. Dorothy Amann, the librarian, gives talks each year to the freshmen on the use of the library. About 8200 books—those in actual use—have been cataloged. The library claims to have possibly the best collection of Methodist church history in the South. An interesting fact about the University itself is that it broke all attendance records its opening year, enrolling over 700 students.

*Houston.* A branch of the Carnegie Library was opened in the North Side Junior High School June 20. This branch has more than 500 books for distribution to the residents of that section. It will be open every day from 4 to 7 o'clock, under the direction of Mrs. C. E. Stacy.

*Port Arthur.* The sum of \$5000 has been donated to the City of Port Arthur to be used in stocking the Gates Memorial Library, which is under construction here now, thru the generosity of Mrs. Dellora Gates, wife of the late John W. Gates. The Port Arthur High School Library is to form the nucleus of the new library. With this as a foundation it is thought that a very good stock of books can be built up. The library building will be completed, stocked and ready for opening concurrent with the opening of school here next fall.

## The Pacific Coast

#### WASHINGTON

*Tacoma.* The United States shipping board has sent to the Tacoma Public Library a complete set of naval architects' drawings of wooden ships to be built on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere in connection with the work of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. In addition to the blueprints and drawings the library has received printed specification pamphlets.

*Tacoma.* The members of the staff of the Tacoma Public Library petitioned the Library Board at its meeting in May for a general increase in salaries, due to the greatly increased cost of living. The Library Board, while entirely in sympathy with the petition, as a result of the 17.8% cut in the budget of the Tacoma Public Library for the year 1917 found itself unable to meet the request without the financial co-operation of the city council. The petition was therefore transmitted to the council with certain additional information and the unanimous approval of the library board, coming before the council when

it was considering a similar petition from other departments of the city. As a result the council voted the library trustees an additional \$930 to be used in increasing the salaries of members of the library for the last six months of 1917. This provides practically a raise of \$5 per month for all now receiving less than \$100 and more than \$50, and a raise of \$10 for those receiving less than \$50 per month.

#### OREGON

*Eugene. Univ. of Oregon L.* M. H. Douglass, lbn. (Rpt.—1916.) Accessions, 9494; withdrawals, 21; total 67,969. Number of books issued at loan desk, 92,829; number issued for home use, 30,071. The accessions show the largest annual increase ever made by the library, due in part to the special \$5000 allowed for books in law and architecture, and in part to unusually large gifts. Last fall the University High School Library was started as an off-shoot of the general library. The books for this collection were paid for from funds provided for the purpose, not from the University Library budget. The library, however, selected, ordered and prepared the books for the shelves. The collection now numbers 517, exclusive of loan collections of 135 volumes which have been deposited in the library. Students have served as librarians of the high school library (without remuneration) and have taken or are taking the course in high school library administration given by the librarian.

#### CALIFORNIA

*Newman.* A one story and basement library building for Newman is being planned by Hugh Y. Davis, an architect of Fresno. Two reading rooms and a stack room are located on the main floor. The cost is estimated at \$8000.

*Oakdale.* The new Carnegie library which cost \$8000 was dedicated July 1 under the auspices of the Woman's Improvement Club who had donated the lot and backed the scheme.

*Oakland.* Contracts have been awarded for the construction of the Twenty-third Avenue Carnegie branch library, which is the second of a group of four branch libraries to be built. The first of these, known as the Twenty-third Avenue branch, is to be of Spanish architecture with warm colored stucco walls over bricks, and a variegated Cordova tile roof. The Alden branch on Telegraph avenue and Fifty-second street, will be of modern English design with walls of a

dark red brick; while the Golden Gate branch on San Pablo avenue and Fifty-sixth street will be of colonial design with red brick walls and white trimmings. Each library will be two stories in height; the reading rooms will each be about 32 x 41 feet lined with book shelves on all walls, capable of accommodating 15,000 volumes, besides magazines, newspapers, etc. On the ground floor will be located an assembly room about 30 x 40 feet, seating 250 persons, and fitted with a stage and electric connections for a moving picture machine. The cost is to be \$35,000 for each of the three buildings. Dickey and Donovan are the architects.

*Pasadena.* An informal opening of the new Northside branch of the Public Library, which has just removed to more comfortable and commodious quarters at the corner of North Fair Oaks and Washington street, was held June 2.

*Riverside.* Riverside voters on June 30 defeated a \$40,000 issue of library bonds by a vote of 1107 against and 825 for. The money was asked for a new addition to the library building, the Carnegie Corporation having agreed to give \$35,000 if the city duplicated that amount.

*San Francisco. Mechanics' Inst. L.* Francis B. Graves, lbn. (62nd ann. rpt.—yr. ending Feb. 28, 1917.) Accessions, 4120; withdrawals, 1917; total, 65,875. Circulation, 132,721. Total membership, 3742. Expenditures for library and administration including books, periodicals, binding and salaries, \$40,462.11.

*Santa Barbara.* Santa Barbara's new Public Library, costing \$75,000, will be completed and thrown open to the public about August 1. Plans are being made by the library board for appropriate exercises marking the completion of the building.

*Sonora.* The board of supervisors of Tuolumne county has unanimously voted the establishment of a county free library in response to requests received from all parts of the county for this service. Headquarters will be at Sonora, in charge of a certificated librarian to be chosen soon by the supervisors. A room in the courthouse is to be fitted up for the purpose. In addition, County Superintendent of Schools G. P. Morgan is sending a letter to all the school districts urging them to join by pooling their library funds. Tuolumne county is the first one in the mining counties of the Sierras to take up the library plan.

## LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

### CLASSIFICATION

The classification scheme of the Library for Municipal Research at Harvard University. Joseph Wright, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. 26 p. 50 c.

This pamphlet is mainly devoted to an outline of the classification scheme, published at the request of many similar institutions in different parts of the country. In his prefatory note Mr. Wright, who is the library's superintendent, explains that it does not profess to be a final or even satisfactory plan, but it has been found simple and one easily permitting amendment, rearrangement, or expansion as the need appears.

The plan used is that of alphabetical designations assigned arbitrarily to general divisions of the subject, with a decimal system of subdivision. The shelfmark is always a combination of letters and figures.

The Harvard collection contains about 4000 volumes and 3000 pamphlets, exclusive of the many thousand items cataloged in the main library. For a collection of 10,000 volumes or less the system will be found satisfactory.

Bound volumes of city documents, city manuals, council proceedings, textbooks, etc., form the classes A to G, and the rest of the field of municipal government is divided into ten classes and lettered from H to Z. Each class is composed of as many groups as will fit into it, and each group is designated by a number or series of numbers. Subdivisions are provided for each group, and are noted by a second sequence of numbers coming after a decimal. The letter and group number forms the first part of the shelfmark, and the arrangement of the material in a given group is indicated by a series of numbers placed beneath the group number. This is arranged by numbering each state in alphabetical order, 1 to 50, and the cities in the state in the same manner. Thus N 68

32.7 indicates: N 68 Fire department; 32 New York State; 7 Buffalo. Uniform boxes are used for miscellaneous pamphlets, clippings, etc., not easily ranged on the shelves.

The main heads are arranged as follows, and to make the system more clear, the main subdivisions under N are also given. Each subdivision is again broken into smaller groups.

### CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

- A to G General works, including charters, ordinances, city documents, etc.
- H to J Political machinery and direct legislation.
- L City planning and public improvements.
- M Finance, revenues, and taxation.
- N Public safety.
  - 1-29 Police administration and protection.
  - 33-34 Municipal and juvenile courts.
  - 45-49 Crime and correction.
  - 50-55 The liquor problem.
  - 56 The social evil.
  - 60-119 Fire prevention and fire protection.
  - 120-135 Building laws and regulations.
- P Sanitation and public health.
- R Public utilities.
- S Education and library administration.
- T Public affairs and general betterment.
- W Civic associations, chambers of commerce, and board of trade publications.

Following the outline of classification is an alphabetical key to location of material.

A scheme of classification for a theological library. Earl M. Wilbur. *Spec. Libs.*, May, 1917. p. 74-78.

Dr. Wilbur, who is president of the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry at Berkeley, Cal., did not evolve this system without considerable thought and study. During the six years it was in the making he was giving instruction in four of the five main divisions of theology, and was lecturing each year upon the subject of Theological Encyclopedia, in which all the divisions and subdivisions of theology are discussed in outline, with a view to their mutual relations and several problems. In addition he had access in manuscript form to the classifications in use in other theological libraries, and consulted many bibliographies of theology. The system was kept plastic for some six years and was modified again and again.

"The system described has a maximum provision for twenty-six main subjects. These main subjects or departments are designated by letters, and are divided by figures into classes according to the nature of the matter included; and these classes are again subdivided on the decimal principle. The subdivisions are worked out along different lines, as the nature of the subject re-



quires. Thus in Systematic Theology a scheme of doctrinal subdivisions is added to the class number; in Biblical Theology a scheme of Bible subdivisions is called for; in Biblical Philology and elsewhere a scheme of language numbers is applied; in Historical Theology chronological or geographical divisions are used; and in several classes it is convenient to subdivide according to sects. Standard schemes of subdivision numbers are worked out for each of these lines, and can easily be applied at will to any class. These schemes may also be combined; thus, Modern Church History may be divided first by sects, and these sects again divided in turn according to countries. In addition to these subdivision numbers, a more general scheme of subdivisions is worked out which may be applied to any class or sub-class whatever, and in the detail system recurs again and again. It is as follows:

- o Generalia; i. e., reference or other general works not better placed elsewhere.
- o1 Bibliography of the subject.
- o2 Dictionaries, Cyclopædias, etc., of the subject (better under Y).
- o3 Methodology; i. e., method of studying the subject.
- o4 Periodicals on the subject (usually better under X); or Atlases.
- o5 Societies (often better under W); or, Chronological Tables.
- o6 State Boards, etc.
- o7 Polygraphy, Reports, etc. (often better under W).
- o8 Statistics.
- o9
- 1 Philosophy or theory of the subject.
- 2 Introduction to the study of the subject.
- 3 History of the subject.
- 4 Outlines, compends, and treatises on the subject.
- 5 Essays on the subject.
- 6 Special topics in the subject (also under 7 and 8 if needed).
- 7
- 8
- 9 Adverse criticism of the subject.

"In the whole scheme as worked out some 2,000 subjects are covered, as shown in the subject index.

"Two or three matters of detail may be of interest. We shelve translations after the original by adding to the original author number a point and the language number of the translation. A work about another work bears the same author number with it, but adds the second author's initial. Where a society, institution or periodical is taken as author, the author number is based not on the first word of the society's name, but upon an artificial word formed of the initials of the name with the addition of vowels to make it pronounceable. Thus, the author number for Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge would be based on Sofprock, thus distinguishing it from the many other 'societies';

and the *American Journal of Theology* would be distinguished from the many other 'American Journals' by the name Ajoth."

The main classes of the scheme are:

- A Philosophy.
- B Systematic theology.
- C Ethnic theology. Comparative religions. (Divided geographically.)
- D Biblical theology. (Comprehensive sense.)
- E Historical theology.
- F Practical theology.
- G Sociology.
- H Economics.
- J Political science.
- K Education.
- L Philology. Languages (except Biblical).
- M Science.
- N Medicine and hygiene.
- O Geography and Travel.
- P Literature.
- Q
- R Fine arts.
- S Practical and useful arts.
- T Recreative arts. Amusements.
- U
- V
- W Publications of societies, etc.
- X Periodicals.
- Y Reference works.
- Z Library economy.

Some illustrations in detail may be of value:

*Doctrinal divisions* (most of these further subdivided).

- B 7 Doctrinal Theology.
- B 706 Special Topics.
  - .1 God (Theology).
  - .2 Christ (Christology).
  - .3 Man (Anthropology).
  - .4 Eschatology.
  - .5 Subordinate Supernatural Beings—Angels, Devil.
  - .6 Prayer.
  - .7 Bible.
  - .8 Church.

*Bible divisions.*

- D 6 Commentaries.
- D 660 On the whole New Testament.
- D 661 On the Gospels.
  - .3 On the Sermon on the Mount.
  - .4 On the Lord's Prayer.
  - .5 On the Parables.
  - .6 On the Miracles.
- D 662 On the Synoptics.
- D 663 On Matthew.
- D 664 On Mark.
- Etc.

*Selected examples.*

- B 069.65 Evolution and Religion.
- B 103 History of the Philosophy of Religion.
- B 257.6 Serpent Worship.
- B 706.46 Conditional Immortality.
- C 065 World's Parliament of Religions.
- C 218 Book of the Dead.
- C 97 Theosophy.
- D 078.2 Literary Study of the English Bible.
- D 145.9 Attacks upon the Revised Version.
- D 509 Anti-Higher Criticism.
- D 933.5 Greek Influence upon Judaism.
- D 956 Birth-place of Jesus.

- E 000.5 Chronological Tables of General History.  
 E 001.3 History of the Philosophy of History.  
 E 640.04 Atlas of Missions.  
 E 640.14 History of American Missions in India.  
 F 112.65 Salaries of Ministers.  
 F 146.1 God in the Constitution.  
 F 310.01 Catalogues of Church Music.  
 F 585.1 May Christians Dance?

## DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES

A new method for increasing the chemistry department library of the University of Southern California has been applied by Dr. L. S. Weatherby, professor of chemistry. Instead of requiring that the students in his class in elementary, organic, food and textile chemistry shall purchase text-books, he permits them to contribute to a fund, whereby a wide variety of books is made available for all members of the class. This class recently so contributed \$25. The plan bids fair to be taken up by other departments of the university.

## EXHIBITS

The library at the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, in Ames, Ia., recently succeeded in obtaining from its book dealer in London a very attractive collection of British recruiting posters (for ten shillings). The posters were placed on display and made a very striking exhibit in which the readers took great interest. Eventually they will be used in connection with the history courses.

An unusual exhibit for a library to gather together was the loan collection of 113 old mortars shown at the Library of the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University in May. It was the largest collection of mortars ever placed on exhibition, and had not only antiquarian but artistic interest. The oldest specimen in the collection was a Spanish bronze, and an Arabic iron mortar was next in point of age. Spain, Portugal, and Italy produced the most ornately decorated mortars, a considerable number of which have been brought into this country. The Dutch in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries also produced large handsome examples molded in bronze. These were usually cast by bellfounders from the metal used for bells, and when struck they often give out a deep and musical sound. After bell metal was no longer used brass came into vogue, and some of these brass mortars may still be found in the families of Jewish immigrants. Enrico Caruso lent a bronze mortar of the eleventh

century, which he considers the best in his collection. An old American mortar stone, used by the Indians for grinding corn, and the pestle with which the corn was pounded, were also in the exhibition.

About 800 people visited the library during the three weeks the mortars were on exhibition. Fourteen of the mortars shown have been given to the college for permanent exhibition.

## SHELVING—FOR PERIODICALS

Librarians having the care and housing of large files of periodicals and other serial publications may be interested in a shelf installed in the Brooklyn Museum Library periodical room. In describing it Miss Hutchinson, the librarian, says:

"Accessibility by alphabetic arrangement, economy of space, and sightliness were required. These have been attained by the use of pigeon holes or compartments which can be adjusted to any height or width in the following manner:

"A Library Bureau unit wood book-stack is used whose 9½ inch shelves have been converted to our needs by the use of a movable partition as described below. Down the center of each shelf is cut a groove 25½ inches long, this groove measuring ½ inch wide at the top of the shelf and 1¼ inches at the bottom. An upright movable partition, ½ inch thick and 4 inches high, slides along the groove crosswise of the shelf, by means of a wooden running block which fits into



the groove, and which is attached to the partition by means of two iron pieces each 2 inches long forming a cross, on the principle employed in the manufacture of some dining-room tables. Both the groove and the block are waxed to insure smooth running. In the compartments are arranged the unbound numbers of the current volumes. Each pigeon hole is labelled with the title of its contents and runs in alphabetic order.

"Our file of about 800 titles is housed in a room 38 x 14 feet and there is considerable room for expansion.

"As one enters the room the first impression is of a room walled with compartments, while in the center are reading-tables and comfortable chairs, forming an inviting and orderly whole."

## VENTILATION

A successful and inexpensive scheme to increase the humidity of the atmosphere has recently been tried by the Public Library in Charles City, Ia. Long, shallow, galvanized iron pans were placed under each radiator and a small Turkish towel or thick cloth was suspended by a wire back of the radiator with one end in the pan of water, all out of sight. The degree of humidity was thus raised from 24 to 57, exactly the right degree. This has added to the comfort of the users of the library and the better protection of furniture and books.

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**Bibliographical Notes**


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An elaborate bibliography on the cost of living is being prepared by the economics division of the New York Public Library, and will be printed in the library's *Bulletin* later in the year.

The Brooklyn Public Library has started a staff bulletin called "Among ourselves" which gives news of the library and staff, refers to interesting articles of library interest, and sweetens and lightens the pages with a joke or two.

A "Citizenship syllabus" giving a course of study and syllabus in civic training and naturalization for adult immigrants in evening schools is one of the publications of the Division of Agricultural and Industrial Education of the University of the State of New York.

The economics division of the New York Public Library has for distribution upon receipt of postage copies of a graphical record of foreign exchanges for May, 1917, in Switzerland, Spain, Paris, London and Italy; also a graph of record of Mexico values for May, 1917.

"How the war came to America" is the title of the first pamphlet in the Red, White and Blue series issued by the Committee on Public Information at Washington. The committee earlier issued the "War message and facts behind it," and expects to publish other documents in this same series.

The "Bibliography of food economy for the housewife," described last month, has been issued by the State College of Washington at Pullman. It includes some 200 free bulletins issued by various state and provincial departments, and a distribution of the information listed would have an immense effect. The price of the pamphlet is 25 cents.

The St. Louis Public Library has issued a small "Guide to the central building for librarians" which is unique in being the first guide for the use of librarians rather than for the general visiting public. It contains the sort of data concerning the arrangement of the building and the organization of work which would interest librarians and save much tedious note taking.

*Atlantis*, the national Greek newspaper, has gotten out its 1917 list of modern Greek books which it publishes or imports. It has also issued a new pocket dictionary of modern Greek and English, with two indexes and map insert. Two years have been spent in the compilation of this work, which is intended as a first aid to the Greek immigrant in learning the English language, and it is said to include several thousand more words than any other existing pocket dictionary of the two languages. A feature useful to the Greek student of English will be the phonetic representation in Greek characters of the English pronunciation.

The Library of Congress has published a most useful pamphlet called "The United States at war: organizations and literature, I," which gives condensed information on the war activities of the country. It gives briefly the organization and activities of the various bodies called into existence by the war; an outline of the organization of the federal government; a chronological summary of events leading up to the entrance of the United States into the war, followed by a similar record of the country's war activities up to June 1, 1917; and a summary of the miscellaneous associations which have perfected some sort of organization, this last forming the body of the work. The pamphlet was compiled under the direction of H. H. B. Meyer, with assistance from other members of the library staff and from other librarians in Washington.

The little 4-page *Dover Library Bulletin* for July, issued by the Free Public Library of Dover, N. J., is an excellent example of the practical assistance a small library (Dover has only about 7000 volumes) can give to the women of its community. Under the caption "Practical patriotism for women of America" Miss Martha Burnet, the librarian, calls on the women to help conserve food resources and stop waste, ending with the question: "You are a home-manager: do you know your job?" This is followed with a page of simple instructions for home canning, giving the processes step by step, with explanation of each, as prepared by the State

Department of Agriculture. Last of all comes a short list of books on selecting, cooking, canning, drying and preserving foods. The whole bulletin seems specially well planned for its purpose—first, it stimulates interest in the general subject; then follows this with brief specific instructions; and closes with reference to sources of fuller information on the questions that may grow out of an attempt to follow out the suggestions given.

The geography committee of the National Research Council voted at its April meeting to secure if possible the preparation and publication of a series of hand-books on the geography of the military divisions of the United States, in which a compact statement of their physical features, leading industries, transportation lines, etc., should be presented in form for ready consultation or study by Army officers and others. The plan has been approved by Dr. Charles D. Walcott, chairman of the military committee of the National Research Council, and by Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, president of the Army War College. Thus supported, the plan of the handbooks was submitted to Dr. George Otis Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey, who has undertaken to have the handbooks prepared by members of the survey in co-operation with the geography committee and published as bulletins of the survey. The preparation and editing of the books is in charge of the survey committee on physiography, of which M. R. Campbell is chairman.

### RECENT BOOKS ON LIBRARY ECONOMY

#### CLASSIFICATION

Laws, Anna Cantrell. Author notation in the Library of Congress. Govt. Prtg. Off. 18 p. (Library of Congress.)

#### LIBRARIES, AMERICAN

Bostwick, Arthur E. The American public library. Appleton. 396 p. (7 p. bibl.) \$1.75 n.

### RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

#### GENERAL

HASSELL, SUSAN WHITCOMB, comp. A hundred and sixty books by Washington authors. Seattle, Wash.: Lowman & Hanford Co., 1916. 40 p. pap. 35 c.; cloth 50 c. (Order from the compiler.)

NEWBERRY LIBRARY. Selected list of books and manuscripts purchased since January, 1915, by the Newberry Library. 21 mimeographed p. (Bulletin of the Newberry Library. No. 5.)

#### SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

##### ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Safety first: references in the Tacoma Public Library on accident prevention and safety first. Tacoma, Wash.: Nat. safety council no. 23, Mar. 1, 1917. 8 p.

##### AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Agricultural chemistry: government publications. Nov., 1916. 13 p. (Price list 40. 8. ed.)

##### AGRICULTURE

Barrows, Harry Percy. Courses in secondary agriculture for Southern schools (first and second years). Govt. Prtg. Off. bibls. (U. S. Dept. of Agric., bull. 521.)

List of books for the farmers' library. 2. ed. 22 p. (Univ. of Ill. Bul. vol. 13, no. 24, Feb. 14, 1916.)

##### ALUMINUM

Library Service Bureau, United Engineering Soc. Bibliography on aluminum, including patents. N. Y. 93 p. \$12.

##### ANIMALS—TREATMENT OF

American Humane Association. List of humane literature recently published, with prices on last page. N. Y. June, 1916. 8 p.

##### ARBITRATION, INDUSTRIAL

Arbitration of railway disputes: a list of references. (In *Labor Gazette*, Nov., 1916. vol. 1, p. 157-158.)

##### ART

Catalog of the Louis Prang library . . . Boston: Ritter & Co. 83 p. (Catalog 18. July, 1917.)

##### ART GALLERIES

U. S. Library of Congress. Brief list of references on the history of museums of art and natural history. Nov. 24, 1916. 3 typewritten p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)\*

##### ATHLETICS

Bibliography. (In J. M. Johnsen, comp. Selected articles on athletics. p. 3-9.)

Johnsen, Julia E., comp. Selected articles on athletics. H. W. Wilson Co. 7 p. bibl. 35 c. n. (Abridged debaters' handbook ser.)

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on athletics in colleges and universities. Aug. 2, 1916. 4 typewritten p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

##### AUSTEN, JANE

Austen centenary: list of the works of Jane Austen and the books relating to her in the Norwich [Eng.] Public Library. (In *Norwich P. L. Readers' Guide*, June, 1917. p. 40-43.)

##### BLIND

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on relief work for the blind including state laws. 1916. 5 typewritten p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

##### BUDGET, MUNICIPAL

Wright, Joseph. Select bibliography on municipal budget-making. Harvard University, Bureau for Research in Municipal Government. (Repr. from *National Municipal Review*, Jan. p. 163-167.)

##### BUSINESS

A list of books on business. (In *Bulletin of the Rosenberg P. L.*, March, 1917. p. 193-204.)

Business preparedness and efficiency: Brentano's list of latest and best books on modern business methods. New York: Brentano's. 128 p.

South Bend (Ind.) Public Library. Books on business. 8 p.

Standard business books: specific and practical methods proved out in commercial and industrial practice. Shaw, 1916. 32 p.

##### CHEMISTRY

Jones, Harry Clary. The nature of solution: with a biographical sketch by E. Emmet Reid; and tributes by Professors Arrhenius, Ostwald and Woodward. New York: Van Nostrand. 11½ p. bibl. \$3.50 n.

Sparks, M. S., and Noyes, W. A. Census of the periodical literature of chemistry published in the United States; tables. (In *Science*, n. s. Feb. 16, 1917. vol. 45, p. 168-171.)

##### CHILD LABOR

List of references on child labor. U. S. Children's Bur. Pub. no. 18. 1916. 161 p. (Industrial ser. no. 3.)

\* Public Affairs Information Service, c/o H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y.

## The Open Round Table

### ON THE HISTORY OF LIBRARIES

Editor Library Journal:

I have just received the circular from the Elm Tree Press, announcing the publication of an important contribution to library literature, namely a descriptive list of books on libraries and their management, published before 1829. In this circular is found the following statement: "Although the book is the only publication of its kind in English, or in any language, so far as we know, we expect to find a very limited demand for it, and this fact, together with the high cost of its preparation and publication, compels us to place on it the price of five dollars."

This statement is a serious indictment of the library profession. That a profession whose official national organization counts over 3,000 members, representing I do not know how many thousand libraries of all kinds, including practically all the university and college libraries in the country, in addition to a large number of libraries of the first and second rank, should not be expected to support a publication dealing with the fundamental history of that profession, so that the publishers of the book are compelled to place on it a price that is prohibitive for the great majority of its members, is a serious indictment! It is fair to ask what the library schools are doing to foster interest in the history of libraries among their students.

Readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL who read this letter and who would care to join the undersigned in taking a correspondence course in the history of libraries, with Mrs. Powell's book as a text book, are invited to correspondence. I do not intend to give the course. I wish to take it; it should be possible, it seems, to get a competent leader for the course. I would like particularly to hear from some one qualified to lead the course.

ARSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

The John Crerar Library, Chicago.

### THE LIBRARIAN STILL PUBLISHED

Editor Library Journal:

I understand that a rumor has been circulated in the trade that *The Librarian and Book World* has ceased publication. As this is the second occasion during the last twelve months on which the same thing has occurred it is possible that the statement has been made maliciously. I shall be extremely obliged if you will grant me the courtesy of your columns to say that this is not the case;

and that there is not the slightest reason for anticipating any stoppage.

Yours faithfully,

A. J. PHILIP.

86, Old Road West, Gravesend, Kent, England.

## Library Calendar

Sept. 17-22. New York Library Association. Library week, Lakewood Farm Inn, Roscoe, Sullivan county.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, published monthly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1917.

COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.  
STATE OF NEW YORK, }

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. A. Holden, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher . . . . . R. R. BOWKER Co.  
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Editor . . . . . R. R. BOWKER.  
241 West 37th St., New York.  
Managing Editor . . . . . FREMONT RIDER.  
241 West 37th St., New York.  
Business Manager . . . . . J. A. HOLDEN.  
241 West 37th St., New York.

2. That the owners are:

R. R. BOWKER, 241 West 37th St., New York.  
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J. A. HOLDEN, 241 West 37th St., New York.  
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W. A. STEWART, 241 West 37th St., New York.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities as so stated by him.

R. R. BOWKER Co.  
J. A. HOLDEN, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me  
this 26th day of March, 1917.

E. D. LOSEE.

Notary Public, Queens Co., N. Y., No. 204.

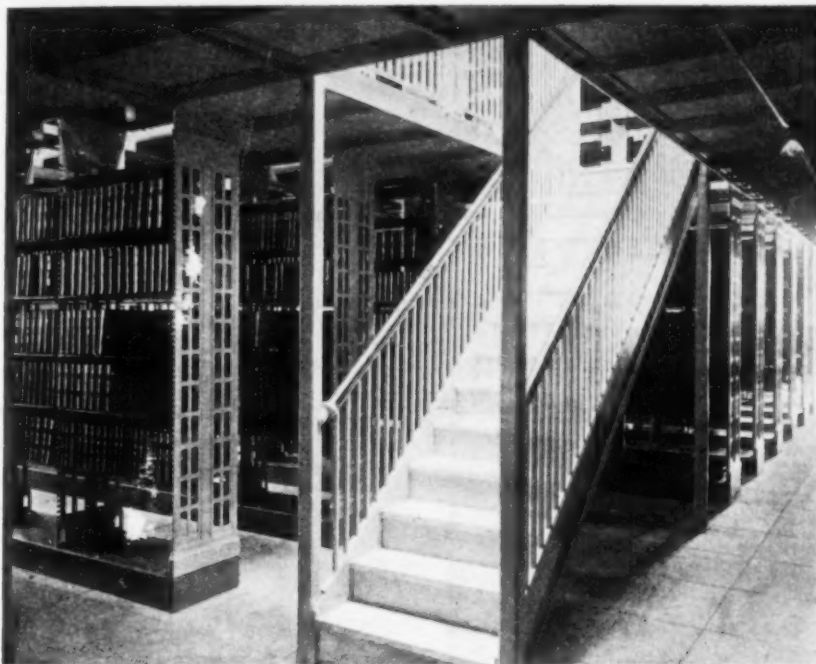
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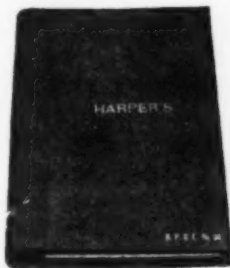
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